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The
REPTONIAN

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS





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THE REPTONIAN

E. M. FICKETT, *Mgn. Ed.*



*Garden by N. P. Hollister, '15, assisted by R. R. Root
Chicago Architectural League Exhibition*



Vista thru corridor to entrance

THE 1917 REPTONIAN

*An Annual Publication Representative of the Work in the
Professional Course of Landscape Gardening at
the University of Illinois*

Compiled and Published by

The Reptonian Board of Publication,
The University Landscape Architect's Society
R. R. Root Chapter,
and
The Faculty and Students in
Landscape Gardening



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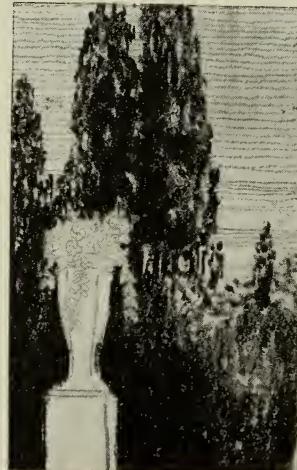
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Introductory Note

THE desire of the students in Landscape Gardening to present to professional men and the general public a collection of representative work is reached with the publication of our second annual, the 1917 Reptonian. Since this is an annual publication, the name "The Reptonian" has been selected with the hope that this book will always be associated with the profession of Landscape Gardening, as is Sir Humphrey Repton, from whom the name is derived.

A strictly competitive system is followed in the selection of drawings for the book. All material of the current year is laid before a jury composed of the Board of Publication and the faculty of the Division. From this mass of material three or four solutions of each problem are kept for final judgment. The drawings to be used are then picked from these. An effort is made in the selection of this material to get at least one problem from each upper classman taking the professional course. In attempting to do this, however, the competitive system is followed, the work appearing in each division being chosen strictly on its merits.

—THE EDITOR.

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THE FUNCTION OF THE LANDSCAPE CLUB

The Landscape Club is composed of the larger portion of the students in the course and is open to all upon application. It was organized primarily to take care of the various things which can be done to help the student in such a course by the members working together for a common aim. From this function it has branched out into the social line, with a view to bringing the students in the various classes into closer touch with each other, and assisting in the interchange of ideas between the classes and the faculty.

This year the club is issuing sets of specifications covering various types of construction found in actual practice. In addition to this, sheets of good plant combinations, blue-printed photographs of notable pieces of landscape work, and tracings of plans and details which would be of value to the young professional man who does not have access to a library, are being prepared.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROFESSIONAL COURSE IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

It is always interesting to trace the development of any movement which has for its ideal and aim, something not utilitarian only, but tangibly beautiful as well. Any scheme of things which can claim as its ultimate goal such apparently divergent and differentiated aims is likely to move rapidly because of its appeal. It seems safe to say, then, that it is to this combination of the theoretical and the practical, the useful and the beautiful, that much of the rapidity of development of landscape gardening in its various phases is due.

Going back to delve in the earliest archives of the University, one finds that in 1868 a course in landscape gardening is mentioned as part of the work in the Department of Horticulture. In 1869 the Third Annual Circular of the Illinois Industrial University, announces that the "School of Horticulture will include the formation, management and care of gardens, hotbeds, orchards, tree plantations, and ornamental grounds".

By 1871 there had been mapped out a much more complete course of study for the School in Horticulture, and we find for the junior year, second term, a course in Garden Architecture; third term, "Landscape Gardening", with the illuminating remark that "Ladies and gentlemen alike engage in the studies and exercises of the course".

In 1876 the circular announces that "Eleven weeks are devoted to the study of landscape gardening", but since only 24 men were registered in the entire "School of Agriculture", and 2 men in the "School of Horticulture", it is safe to assume that there was no congestion in the landscape division!

It is as true in educational affairs as in agriculture that men must attend to the utilitarian needs and then after a clearing has been made and a food supply has been assured, they can take time for the refinements of culture and beauty. So we find that horticulture and landscape gardening came in for small attention in the Industrial University for many years,

but in 1895 things were looking up, and a course called "Gardens" was announced in this fashion: "Kitchen and market gardens are made the first subjects of study after which ornamental and landscape gardening occupies the time." The "School of Horticulture" had by this time become a department of the College of Agriculture, and one instructor was its entire staff. Indeed, it was not until 1904 that the exigencies of the case seemed to demand a special instructor to teach landscape gardening. He was designated as Assistant Professor of Landscape Gardening, one undergraduate course being offered dealing with "ornamental and landscape gardening with special reference to the beautifying of home surroundings". The following year saw a course in Landscape Design added, and the graduate course known as Landscape Horticulture was placed in the undergraduate list. That year (1905-1906) then, marks the departure of landscape gardening from the Graduate School, and it has never been re-established there. It also marks the first leaning toward a special and well-defined professional course.

Two years later (1907-1908), five new courses were added, making eight in all, and the professional course in landscape gardening, leading to the degree of B.S., was offered, the Head of the Department of Horticulture and the Assistant Professor in Landscape Gardening being the only instructors. The course is described in the annual register for the year, as follows:

"The artistic instruction of the course consists of work in composition throughout the four years, two years being given to architectural design and the rest to landscape design. This is supplemented by another almost continuous course in freehand drawing and the use of water-colors. Technique, or the means of execution of art ideas, is provided: first, by some acquaintance with engineering methods, such as surveying, road construction, grading, and wall building; and, second, by horticulture, where a familiarity with plants and their propagation, culture, and care are emphasized, together with such practice as will enable a student to make a planting plan. These are accompanied by their allied sciences and by such general subjects as modern language, rhetoric, and history".

The requirements of the courses were made less stringent and arranged so that some were available to first-year students.

The next year a new Instructor in Landscape Gardening was appointed. After this the landscape work was regarded as a separate division of the department and naturally went through various ups and downs. We had but one instructor teaching ten courses in landscape gardening for the years intervening, until 1912. The following year saw an

unprecedented increase in registration, and with additional instructors to carry on the work, the professional course in landscape gardening was fairly launched and is now in the front rank of landscape gardening courses in the country. This institution was the first to establish a professorship in Civic Design, a most important phase of landscape gardening.

We are proud, and justly so, of the fact that the division of landscape gardening has attained so great a measure of distinction in so short a time. We are, however, still in a process of development. It has been impossible to maintain the desired measure of efficiency in the face of the rapidly increasing demands for instruction. We have simply tried to provide instruction and practice for those who wished it. We have now to standardize our methods in order to give all students an equal chance for development. It is hoped to increase the teaching force, thus enabling the faculty to take added responsibility for the welfare of the students, who heretofore have been forced to be content with a minimum of guidance and instruction from their overworked instructors.

It is a part of our plan ultimately to extend the landscape gardening work into the graduate school, offering courses which will lead to the degree of M.L.A. It is a matter of regret that we have not so far been able to give this advanced instruction. With this opportunity provided, some of our ambitions in the way of instruction for the students of this art will have been provided.

It may be of interest in this connection, to quote a few words from a recent letter to me from an enthusiastic friend, for among other things he says:

“It is a source of great satisfaction to hear from time to time the landscape gardening division referred to, as I have heard it in the West and in communications from the East, as a school of more than ordinary standing among the professional schools in this line. From fellow members of the American Society of Landscape Architects, letters have been received from time to time inquiring about graduates to fill office positions in some of the best offices in the country, and I am glad to refer them to you. It is further interesting and encouraging to compare your school with those of other colleges, for especially noticeable is its even development of curriculum”.

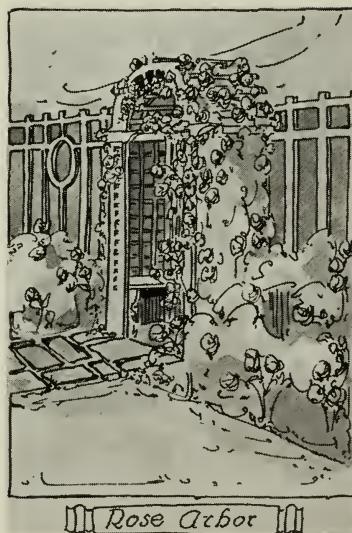
We are glad of course, to have these expressions of encouragement and appreciation from others. We feel, however, that in the development of this important work at Illinois, we have just made a beginning. The ul-

timate development of the landscape division here will be determined in large measure by the character of the work done elsewhere by our students who have gone into the professional field. We are very proud of our graduates, 33 of whom have received the degree of Bachelor of Science in landscape gardening during the past five years. In 1916 alone, twelve people took this degree. This year there will be a graduating class of nine.

These people working in the professional field, together with the state's activities in landscape extension, will surely bring landscape gardening in the rich prairie states of the Mississippi Valley to its highest possible development. It is this home of abundant harvests and large industrial enterprises which will be eventually the best medium for the true expression of the landscape art.

JOSEPH C. BLAIR.

May 4, 1917.



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CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON, A.M.

Professor of Civic Design

FREDERICK NOBLE EVANS, A.B., M.L.A.

Associate in Landscape Gardening

LEON DEMING TILTON, B.S. in L.G.

Instructor in Landscape Gardening

TELL WILLIAM NICOLET, B.Sc., M.L.A.

Instructor in Landscape Gardening

COMPETITIONS

While there are no set prizes offered annually, there are a number of competitions held in various branches of Landscape work during the school year.

During the past year Mr. J. C. Hegeler, of Danville, Illinois, offered prizes amounting to \$50 for the best solution of a subdivision problem in Danville. Shortly afterwards, Mr. William G. Hibbard of Chicago, offered prizes of \$25 and \$10 for the two best designs of a Wayside Park in Winnetka, Illinois. During the month of April, Mr. Allen F. Moore of Monticello, Illinois, offered a first prize of \$75 and additional prizes of \$50 and \$30 for the designing of a Country Estate near Monticello.

These competitions are open to all students registered in the division and they provide a stimulus to work, thus serving as a means to create much interest in the division.

PRIZE OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY AT ROME

Graduates of the professional course in Landscape Gardening are eligible to compete for the Prize of the American Academy in Rome, offered by the American Society of Landscape Architects.

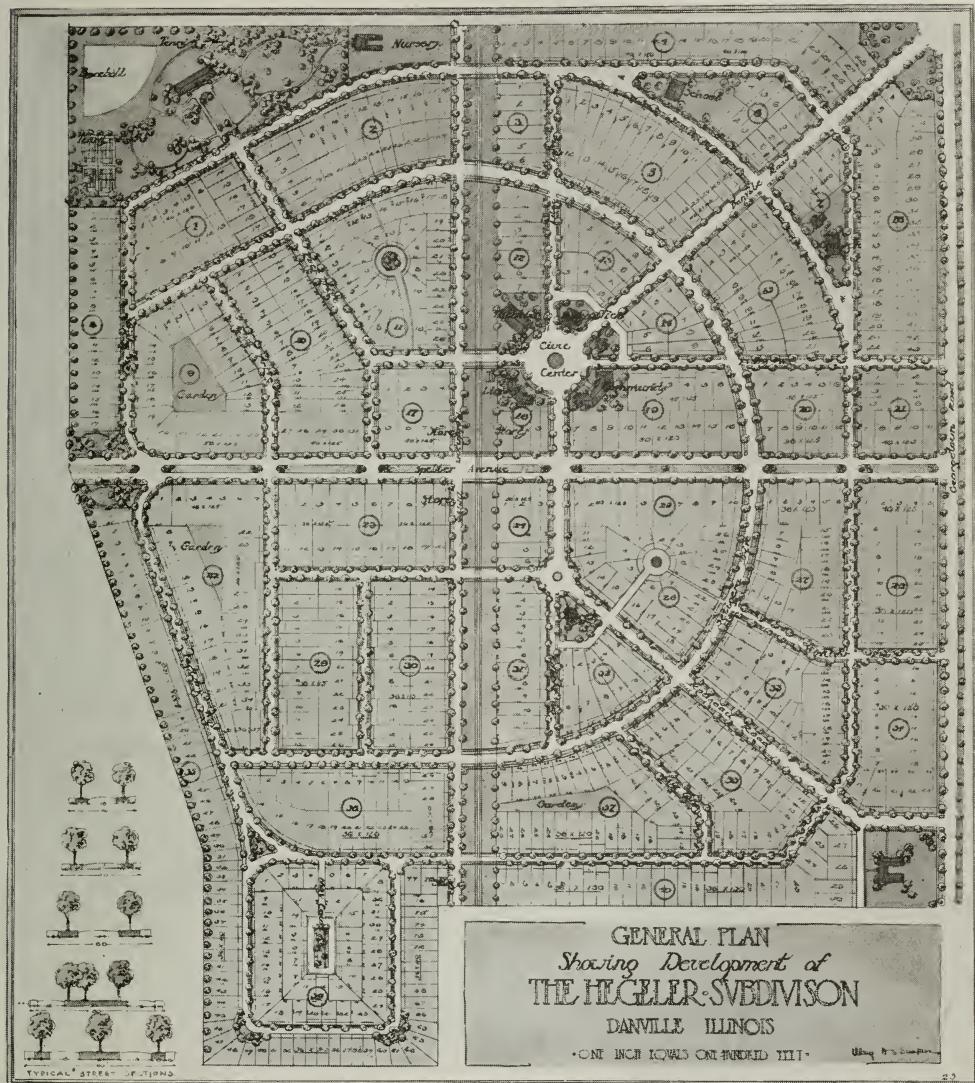


COMPETITION

The major problem of the students in Civic Design (City Planning), in the second semester of their senior year is the planning of a subdivision. The problem given to the class of 1916 was a tract of land near Danville, Illinois. It was purchased by J. W. Hegeler, the president of a zinc plant, for the housing of his employees. The subdivision of the tract had been commenced in the usual gridiron fashion and a number of lots had been sold and houses erected. Mr. Hegeler offered to the class prizes to the amount of \$50 for the best new designs, and stated that all existing platting might be disregarded, except the 100-foot interurban right-of-way, which bisects the property from north to south, 100 feet on Spelter avenue, which bisects it from east to west, leading directly to the work at its west end, and one tier of platted lots on either side of the avenue. While these conditions effectually quartered the tract, that handicap to ideal development made the problem more typical of the kind met in real life.

While it is not practicable to recite here all the considerations which determined the grading of the plans, for these included not only street layout and lot arrangement, but drafting and thesis—altogether thirty to forty points—especial attention is directed to the following, in the plans that are shown: The readiness of communication between the factory and all parts of the tract, the admirable orientation of lots, their symmetry and appropriate size.

In Miss Simpson's plan, the northeast diagonal, which offers the natural entrance to the tract for persons coming from the city, terminates in an attractive civic center. This is also given interesting axial relation with other streets, and while adjacent to the business street, is not directly on it. The importance acquired by the small park which balances this, the short and attractive street vistas, the gardens in the interior of some blocks, the retired lots in the interior of others—especially the arrangement in the southwest corner of the plat, and the placing of a center parking strip in needlessly broad Spelter Avenue, are points to be observed.



First Prize

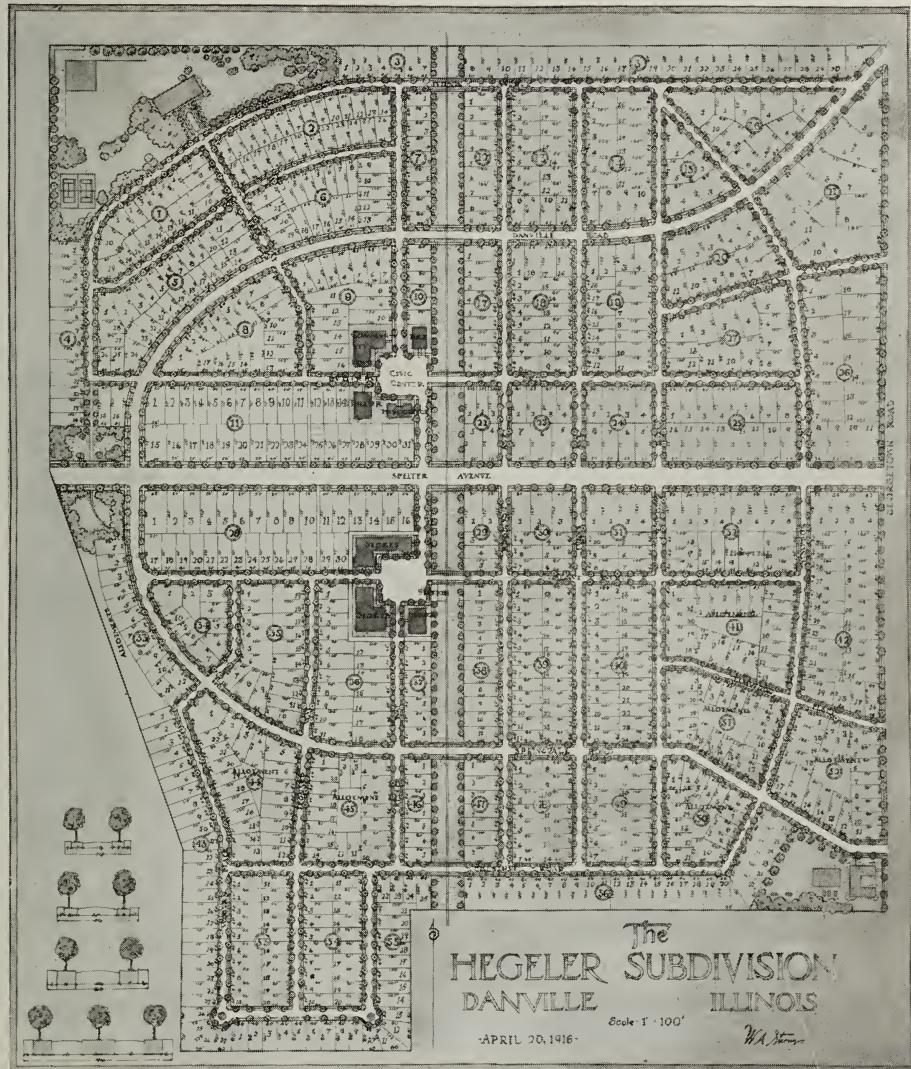
MARY SIMPSON

Senior Design

W. A. STRONG

Mr. Strong's plan offers a like facility of communication, excellent of orientation, and an even better regularity of lots. The northeastern diagonal in his plat circles entirely around the property. It misses his civic center, and shopping district—the latter a notable feature in his plan—but provides a good idea of the residential character of this tract, which is its essential character. It gives very easy access to all quarters, individualizes the tract, and creates pleasant and ever-changing perspectives. Spelter Avenue's breadth is not utilized, but on the other hand an admirable feature of this plan is that no lots front on the interurban right-of-way. Both civic center and shopping center do, however, conveniently abut on it. There are interior allotment gardens, but no retired lots in the interior of blocks, while, as an offset, some extra large lots are provided in the northwestern (the highest section of the tract).

It is fair to add that the judges found it extremely hard to choose between these two plans, the grades resulting from the total of points being practically the same.



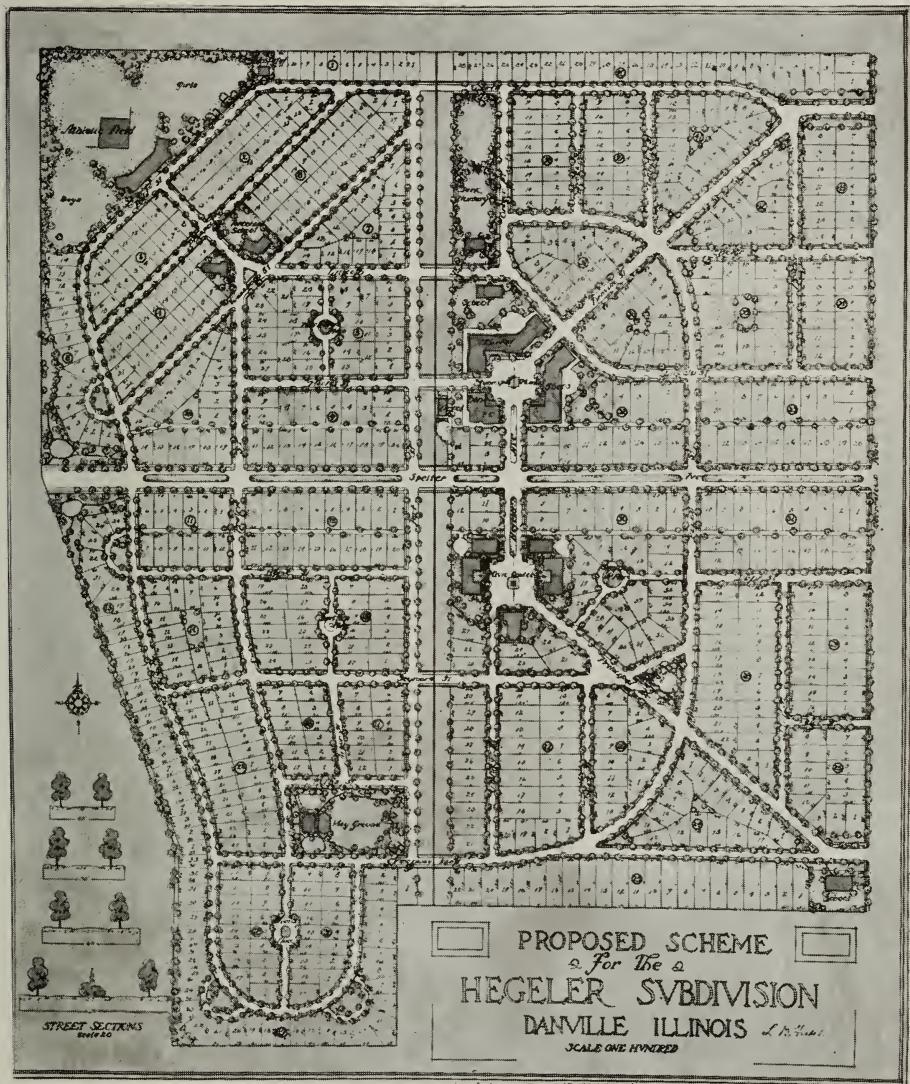
Second Prize

W. A. STRONG

Senior Design

L. B. HIEBEL

Notable features of the plan by Mr. Hiebel, to whom third prize was awarded, are the short and elaborately designed streets connecting the business and civic center, the southeastern diagonal, the several minor streets with turning places in the center of the block, the good school sites, the well-developed playground in the southern portion of the tract, the utilization of the lands abutting the interurban right-of-way, and the occasioned reservations in the interior of the blocks. His lots are generally well proportioned and show considerable variation in size, to meet the requirements of the variation in wage schedules.



Third Prize

L. B. HIEBEL

A WAYSIDE PARK

First Prize

PROGRAM OF THE COMPETITION

Two Prizes:—The first, \$25, and the second, \$10, were offered by Mr. William G. Hibbard of Chicago, for the best solution of the following program. This competition was open to all students in the professional course in Landscape Gardening at the University of Illinois.

THE PROBLEM

The area to be used for park purposes was a tract of land 275 feet long and 130 feet wide with the long axis north and south. A public road lies along the east side of the property. The land was level and at that time bore no tree or shrub growth. A ditch, approximately 15 feet wide and 6 feet deep, was found on both east and south side of the tract. Good views out over the Skokie Valley were offered to northeast and southwest and it was suggested that these features be thoughtfully considered in the design. When fully developed the park was to prove to be an attractive spot for pleasure parties in motor, on horseback, or on foot. Here such parties might stop to rest, to view the broad expanse of the valley, and sunsets over it. For the use and comfort of those who visit the park a shelter of not too elaborate design was to be provided.

The design by Troeger and Strong seems to have very satisfactorily met the requirements of the problem. An ample drive provides suitable entrance to the area giving direct access to the shelter and parking space, and has the particular advantage of using but a small part of the land provided for the Park. From the interior, the drainage canal is completely screened and the interest is drawn to the excellent views over the Skokie Valley. A variety of lawn areas and an informal lily pond, which is directly connected by a foot path to the street, lend additional interest to this design and undoubtedly make it an attractive spot for pleasure parties.

An original solution of the Wayside Park problem is presented in this design of G. S. Rogers. It is different from the solution first described in the method of handling the drive which in place of terminating in a turn around is lead directly to and past the shelter house back to the street. A parking space is conveniently located in front of the shelter house giving assurance for the proper handling of the traffic. The planting lends to the attractiveness of the park and emphasizes the views.



First Prize
Mention

STRONG AND TROEGER
G. S. ROGERS

THE ALLEN F. MOORE ESTATE

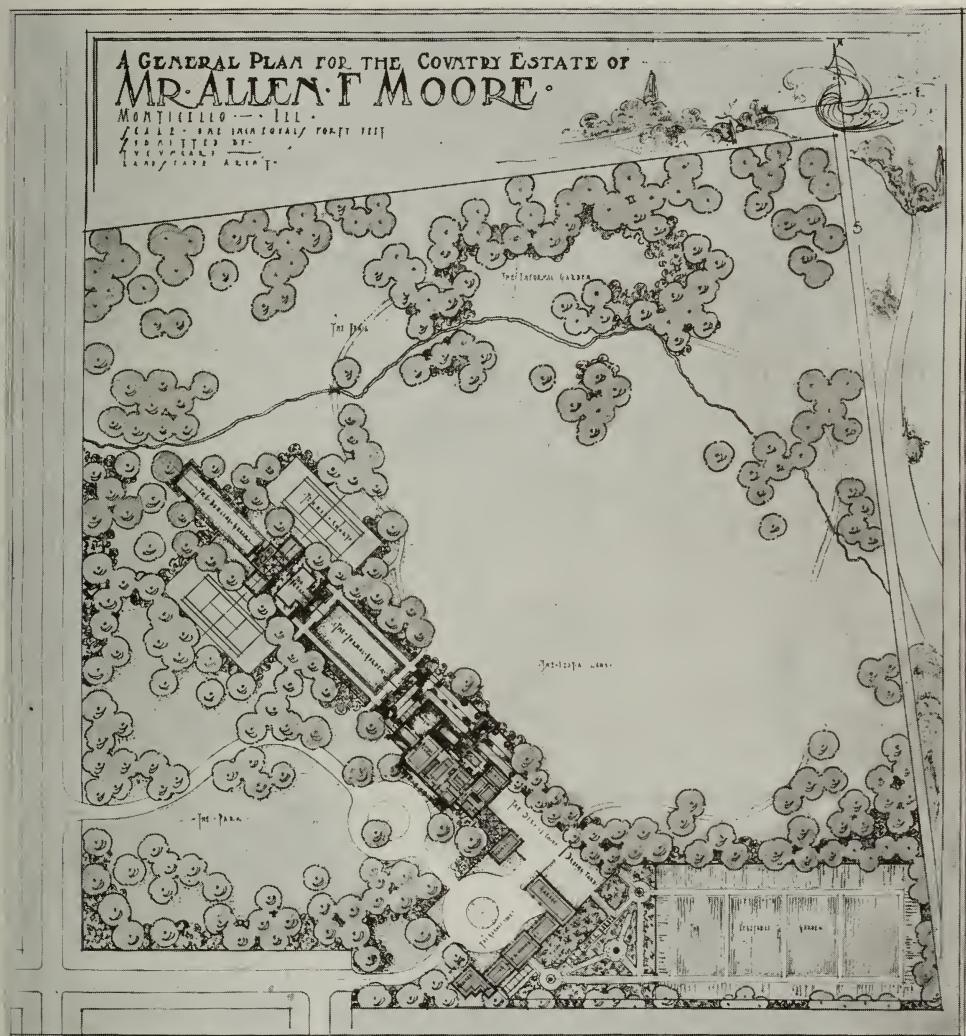
The Problem:—The problem consists of the design of a country estate on a tract of land shown on the accompanying topographical map. The arrangement shown consists of a tract of 15 acres which is part of a farm located near the town of Monticello. There is considerable tree growth consisting of spruce, Scot's pine, maple, ash and arborvitae, west of the site of the present house, and an orchard to the north. The land slopes off on all sides of the house. The best views are to the east and northeast, out across the valley, and considerable land in that direction is controlled by the client. The property was bought because of its location and good views. The idea of the client is to have the estate arranged in a simple, unpretentious way, with the general architectural effect colonial. The house is to be located in such a way as to command the best views and at the same time give an attractive development of the landscape plan. A house consisting of approximately 5000 sq. ft. with garage, and suitable buildings such as greenhouse, and any accessory structures which would best serve the needs of the arrangement of the estate, are to be provided. Approximately \$50,000 may be figured on to be used for the development of the landscape work.

The Solution:—The feature which marked this plan from the others submitted is the radical placing of the house. Such a feature would appear very peculiar if not well screened from the road, but in this case the house is far enough from the road and so screened that this placing would not appear unpleasant. The house is in very nearly the same place on the plan as the other solutions, with this difference, that it is faced so as to command the maximum of good views, with the minimum loss of sunny exposure.

The flower gardens and recreation area are developed on the long axis of the house and terrace, where the ground has a gentle slope down to the stream. The recreation area shows an interesting combinations of tennis courts, bowling green, swimming pool, and shelters.

The main entrance drive comes in from the road to the west and takes one to the spacious entrance turn, which is connected with the garage court and service area. The service buildings, consisting of greenhouses, gardener's cottage, garage, and laundry are compactly arranged, and connected with the cut-flower and vegetable gardens.

Good organization and utility of space are features of this solution which contributed in large measure to its placing.



First Prize

E. M. FICKETT

Junior Design

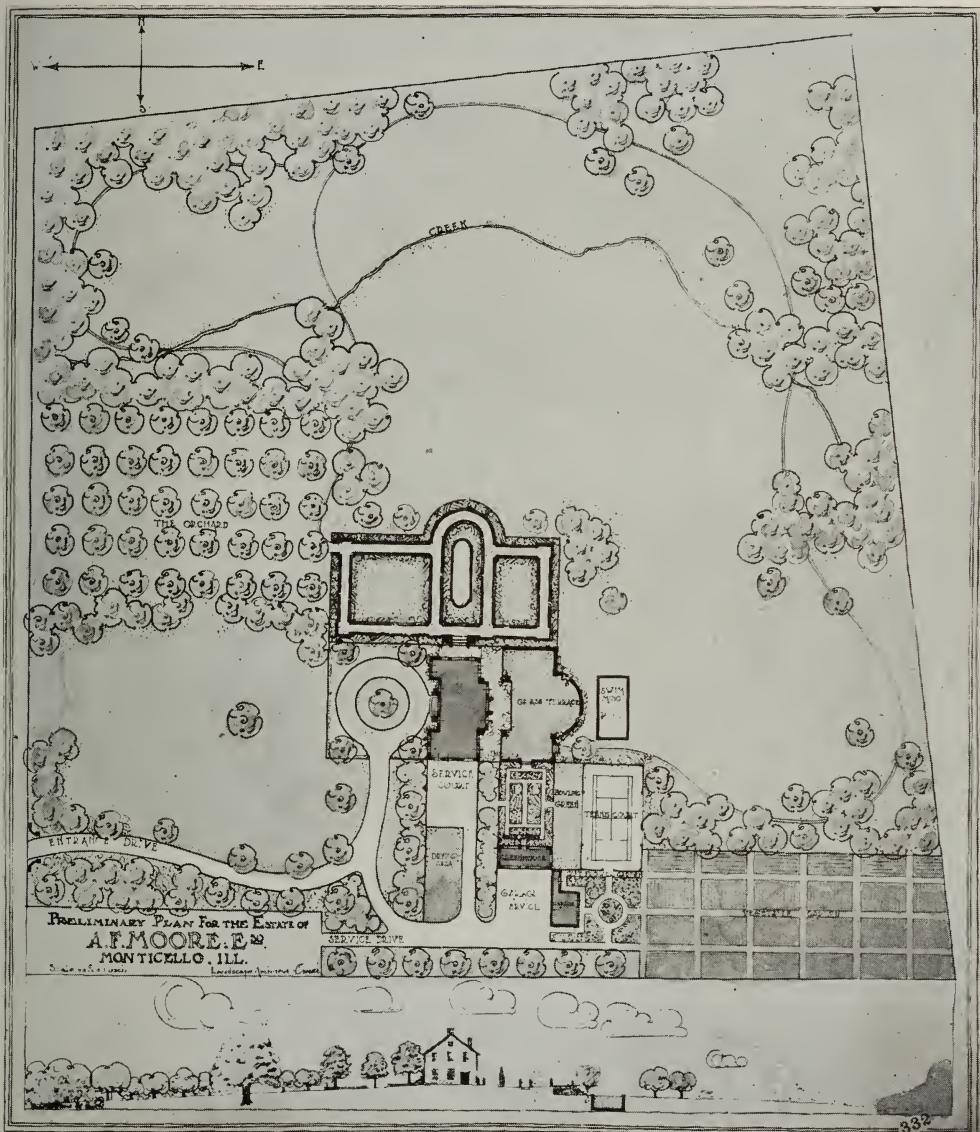
R. B. HARRIS

In the scheme placed second, Mr. Harris, in common with the rest of the designers, located his house on the crest of the hill, but in this case facing east over a broad terrace and pool, thus taking good advantage of the view.

The gardens are simple, well-balanced in form, and could be made very pleasant to look upon. The lane from the garden thru the orchard and around the property should be a delight to the owner's eye, as well as providing means of access to all parts of the property.

The service group, consisting of garage and greenhouse, cut-flower and vegetable gardens, service court, drying yard, and garage court are very well organized in connection with the recreation area to the southeast of the house.

It is altogether a very simple, pleasing, and colonial design.



Second Prize

R. B. HARRIS

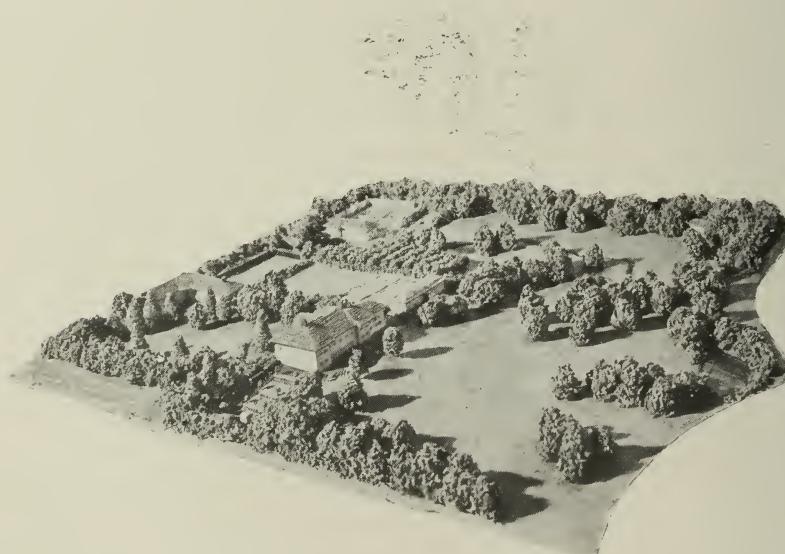
Senior Design

M. R. DAVIS

The design for the A. F. Moore Estate placed third shows another very possible solution to the problem. The entrance drive in this case enters the property from State Street and leads past the house to an exit on Independence St. Another arrangement which makes this design quite individual is the location of the garden area to the south of the residence, and the service areas to the north. A garage and stable, and greenhouse are the buildings in the service group. A stable court, a paddock, and vegetable garden complete the group.

In the northwestern part of the property space for tennis, croquet, and clock golf has been provided, with the additional feature of a lake and pavilion emphasized in connection with these areas.

The entire development is carefully thought out, is compact, simple, and well-arranged.



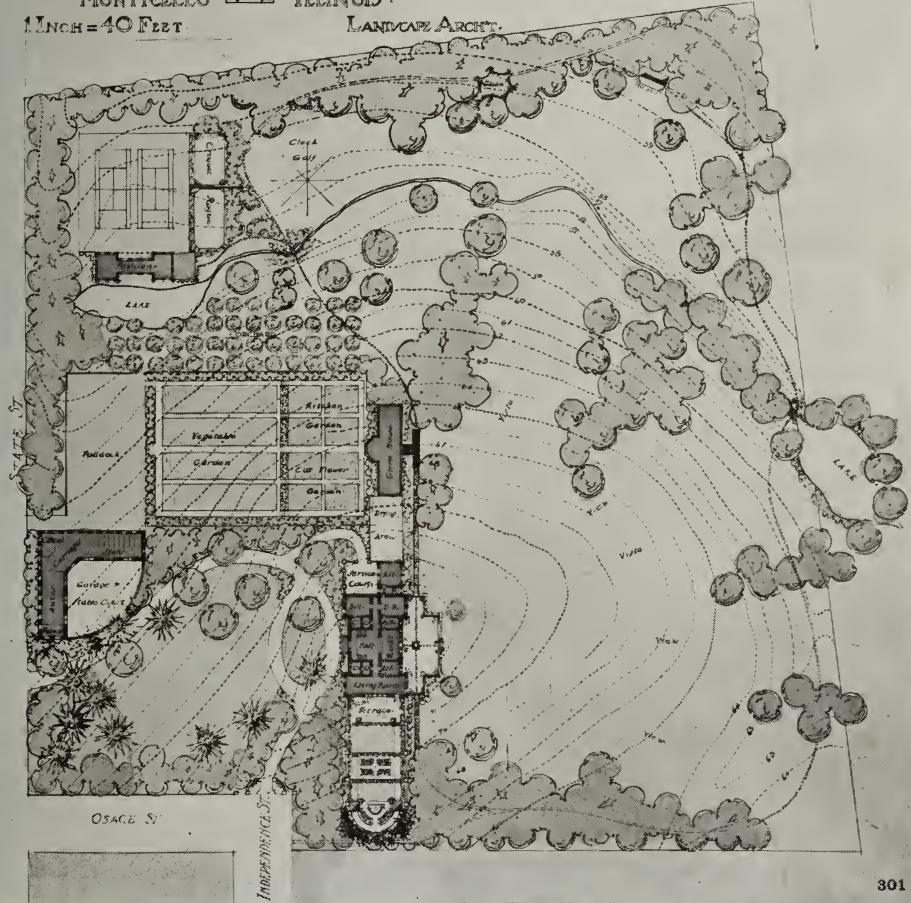
Model of Estate

"FAIRY VIEW"
ESTATE OF A. F. MOORE ESQ.

MONTICELLO — ILLINOIS.

1 INCH = 40 FEET

LANDSCAPE ARCHIT.



Third Prize

M. R. DAVIS

DESIGN

Design, in Landscape Gardening, extends over the entire four years of the course. During the Freshman year the student does work in Architectural design similar to that required of the Architects. This course is of great value to the student in that it shows the methods of presentation, and introduces him to the demand of good composition. In the sophomore year the student specializes in Landscape design which in its first stage deals with the home grounds and small country estates. This is followed by Junior design; a very good course in the arrangement of country estates, public parks, playgrounds, etc. Practical problems, accompanied by topographical maps, are given out, and the plans are presented, rendered in color or on tracing linen. Senior design is featured by city planning, supplemented by advanced design in public parks, golf courses, cemeteries, and college campus arrangement. The four years of training are so arranged that the student has every chance to prepare himself for the profession of Landscape Gardening in as complete a manner as can be provided by a college curriculum.



Paris
Golf Courses
Country Estates
College Groups

A COUNTRY CLUB AT WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

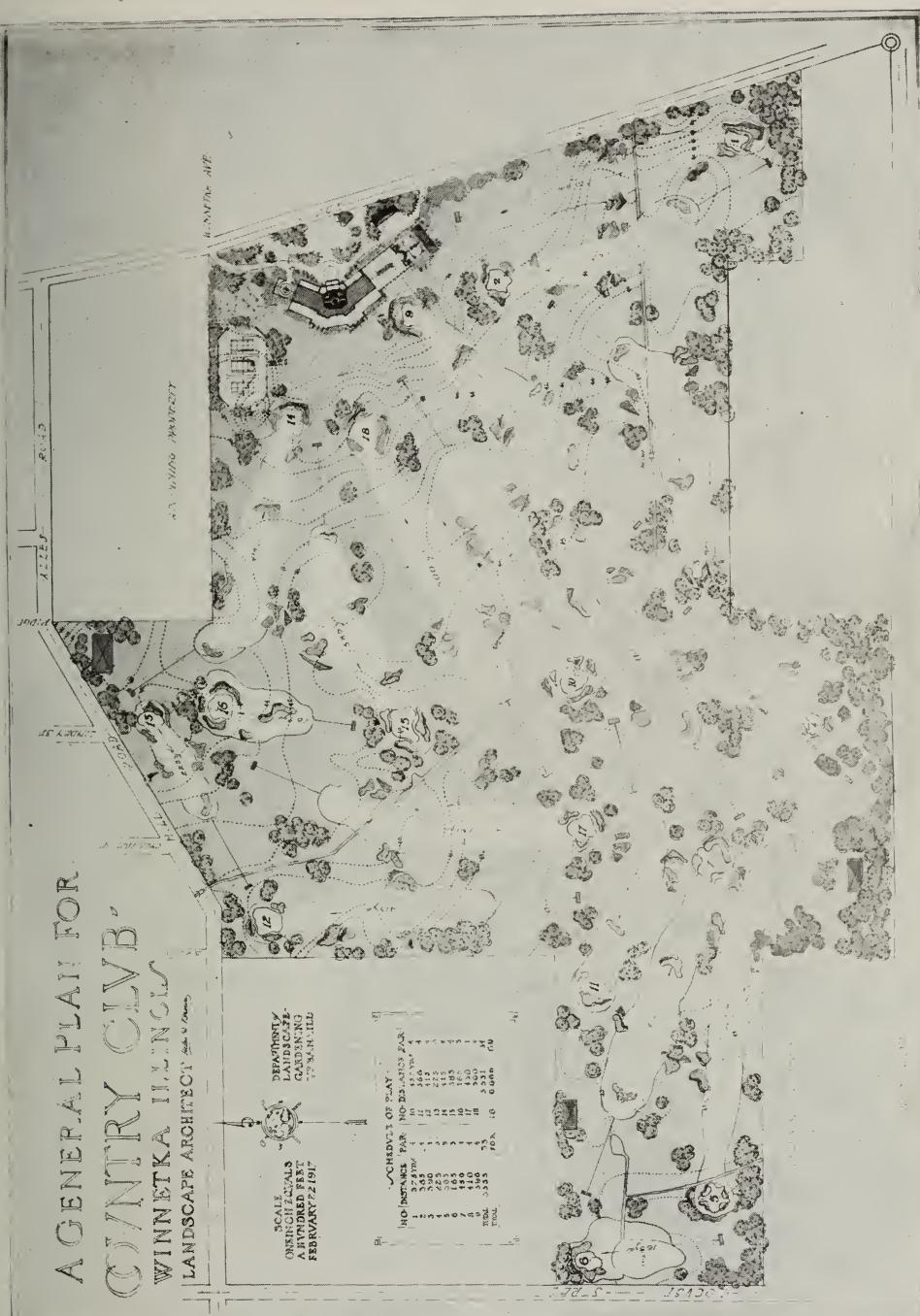
To provide an interesting golf course one must have an area of land of the proper size and with a topography which is rolling. A strip of land of this nature, consisting of about 120 acres is located near Winnetka, Illinois. A topographical survey of this area was given to each senior and from this data a design for an 18-hole golf course, with a suitable club house and grounds, was required.

The topography of this irregularly shaped property in Winnetka, is rolling, the highest portion being located to the extreme northeast. It possesses several natural features such as running streams and a pond, which add greatly to its interest as a landscape development. The road east of the property leads north in the direction of Winnetka and it is from this direction that most of the members would come to use the grounds.

In this solution the designer took advantage of that fact in locating the club house at a point readily accessible and one that would command a wonderful view over the course. In connection with the club house an adequate parking area is provided, also recreation areas which offer tennis, croquet, and an attractive outdoor swimming pool.

Particular attention has been placed on the course. The length of the holes has been carefully studied as shown in the fact that the first and second nine are 3,334 and 3,331 yards, respectively, making a total of 6,666 yards, and each individual hole is so worked out as to test the skill of all players from professional to amateur. Other advantages are that the first three holes are long, which lessens the chances of crowding at the start; the ninth, fourteenth, and eighteenth holes are located near the club house which gives one the chance of playing a shorter game if he has not time to make the entire eighteen.

A feature which would be heralded with delight by those who slice is the clockwise direction of the course by which the chances for visiting the neighboring property are greatly lessened.



HELEN B. BROWN

A Golf Course

This design presents a course consisting of eighteen holes with a total length of 6216 yards. A spacious entrance is provided, leading to a clubhouse large enough to accommodate all the members and their guests. At a convenient distance from the clubhouse, a garage and parking space is located.

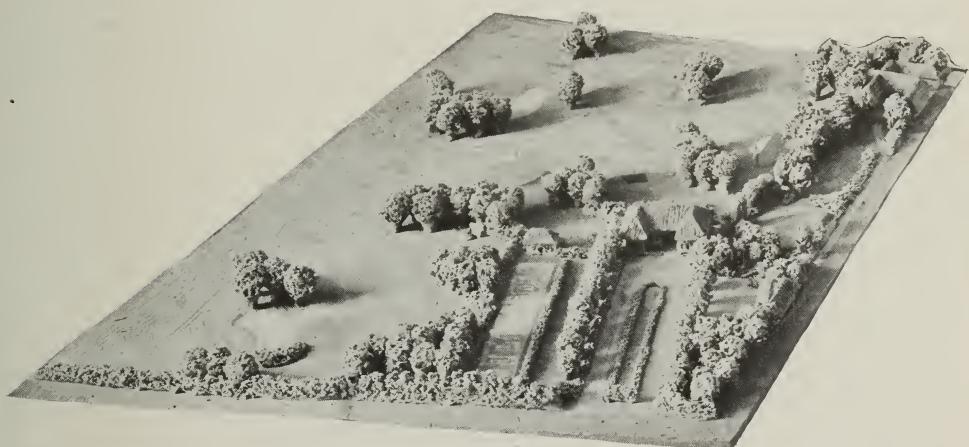
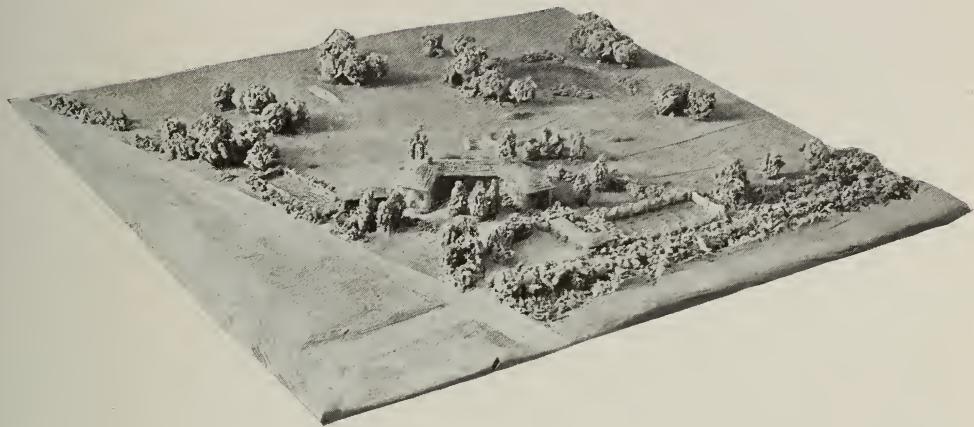
The course itself is well distributed over the 120 acres. The holes are all of good length,—the shortest being 130 yards. The first nine holes are played in a clockwise direction, while the second nine are arranged anti-clockwise, which eliminates the possibility of driving into the on-coming players. Such an arrangement tends to keep all balls within the course, and provides a line of play that becomes interesting and avoids monotony. Additional recreational area in the form of tennis courts is included in the scheme.



MODELS OF GOLF COURSE

Plasteline models of the proposed landscape development are, without a doubt, one of the most easily understood and most convincing of the methods of presenting a plan. They not only are miniatures which show architectural features, interesting planting arrangement, and differences in elevation, but they are colored to appear like the finished design, as one would see it in reality.

These points are well illustrated in the photographs of the golf course models. The models shown were developed from the golf course problem previously described. Owing to the large scale of the problem, however, only the club house and the entrance grounds were worked up. The lay of the land, the buildings, the drive, and the planting all can be easily seen. Plasteline models speak for themselves so well that they need very little further explanation.



Golf Course Models

M. R. DAVIS
R. H. HUMPHREYS

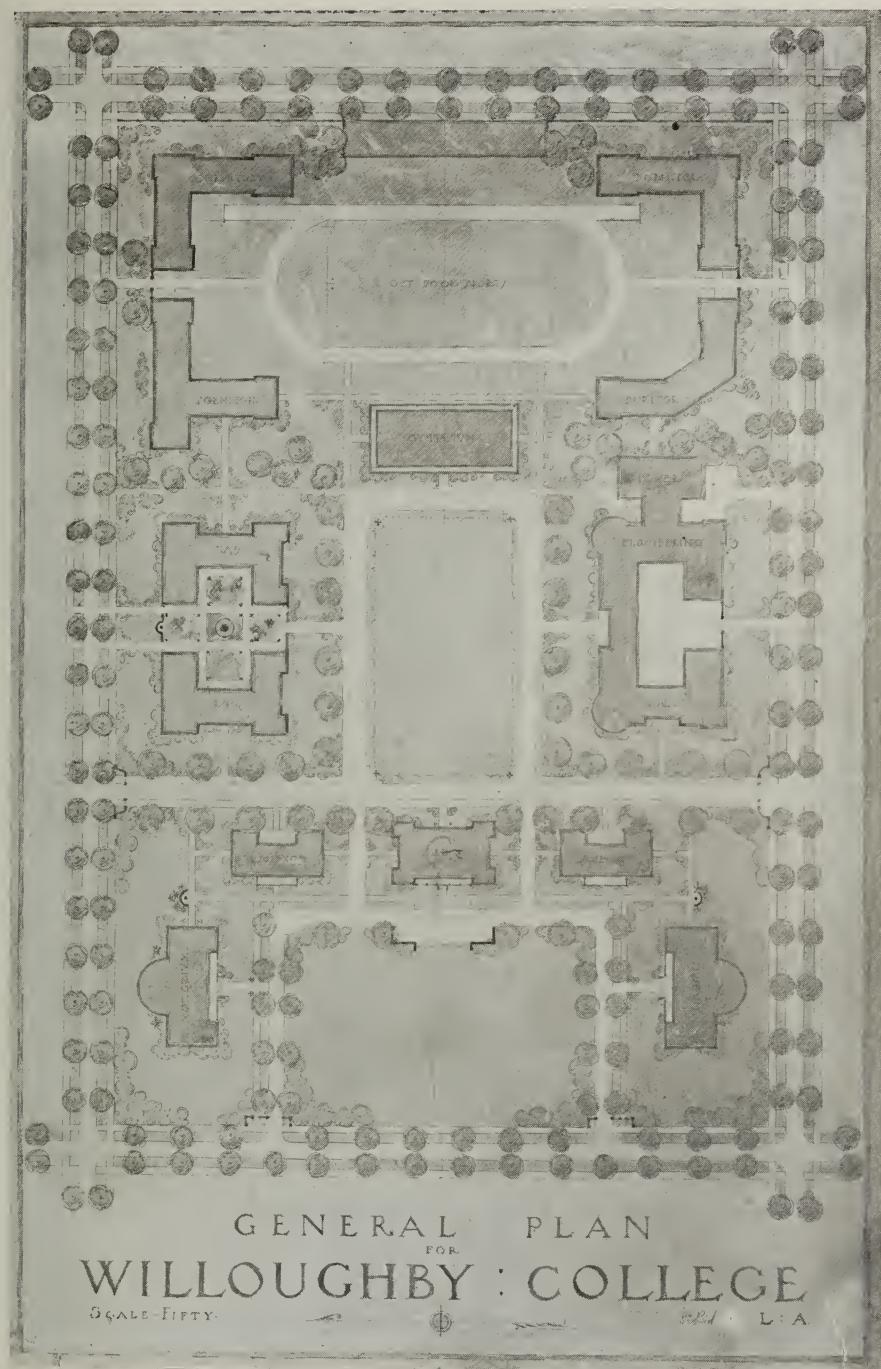
WILLOUGHBY COLLEGE CAMPUS

In the arrangement of the Willoughby College group particular attention was to be given to the topography which, in this twenty-four acres of land, varied from an extreme high part in the southeast to the lowest part in the northwest. The women students were required to consider Willoughby college as a college for women, and the men were to consider it as a men's college. In either case, however, accommodations for the housing of six hundred students were to be provided. Thus the development suggested by Mr. Reid is for a man's college.

A general glance at the plan will reveal the orderly distribution of the buildings, while a closer examination will show that the area has been divided into three groups as follows: A greeting group on the west, a central quadrangle, and an athletic area on the east. A major circulation provides direct access to the groups from the surrounding streets and between each group. A minor circulation is so worked out that the buildings can be conveniently reached from each other.

The central building of the entrance group is a library which has a science building located to the north and south of it. The space between these buildings and the street is flanked on the north by the auditorium and on the south by the museum, thus completing the entrance group. The central quadrangle is dominated on the north by the large recitation halls and on the south by the engineering building. The eastern side is closed by the gymnasium and the dormitories, the latter being grouped about the athletic area.

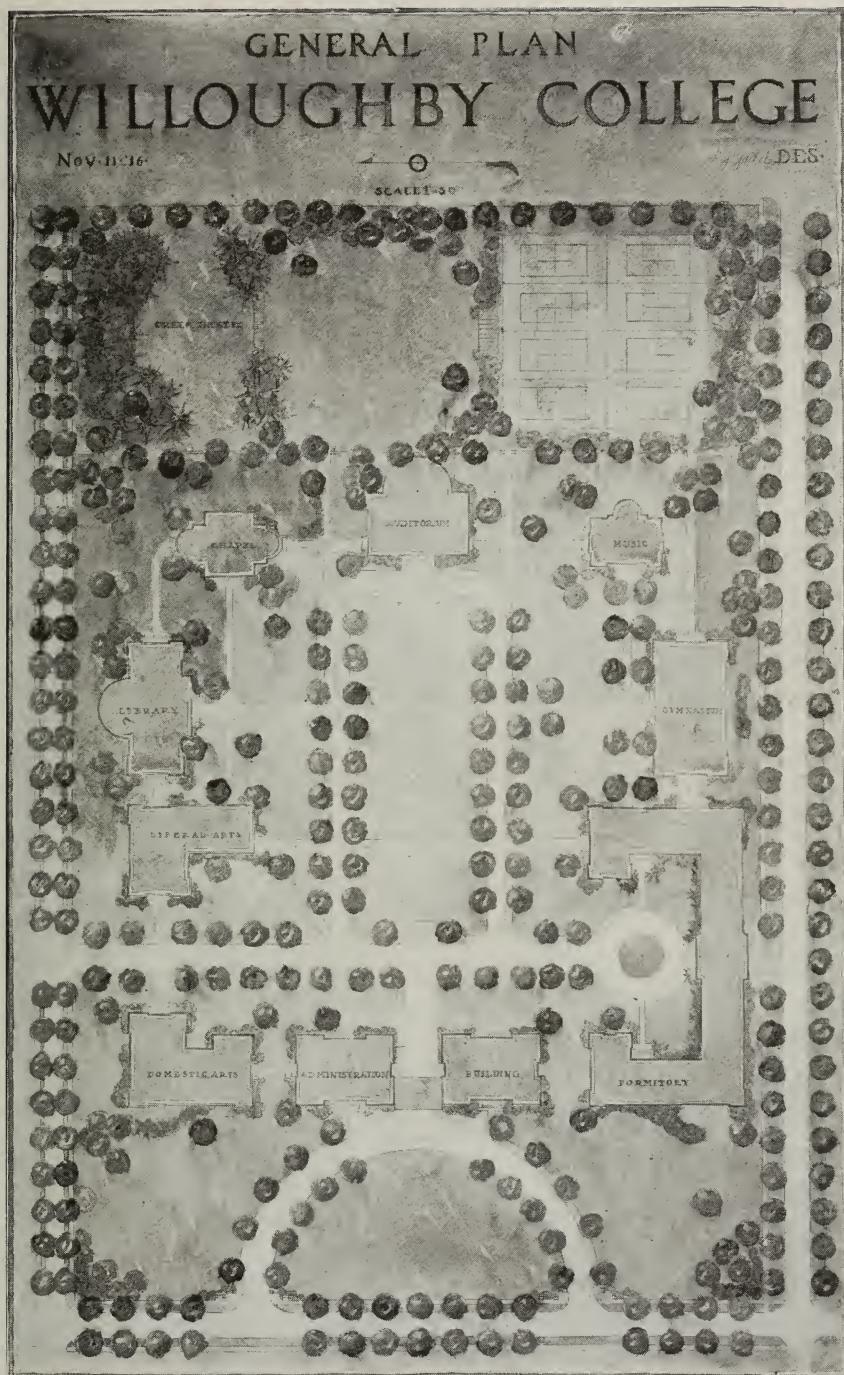
The ample provision for athletic area and the location of the main buildings on the highest part of the property shows that the designer has carefully considered and satisfied the requirements of the problem.



A College Group

H. S. REID

This design for the Willoughby College for Women presents something different and in contrast to the solution presented for the men. Rather than three distinct groups of buildings there exists but one and as this is somewhat near the central portion of the property the recreative area is located to the east. The buildings provided are for teaching subjects of interest to women such as music, domestic arts, etc. The recreation area offers adequate provision for healthful sports with its many tennis courts, lawns and open-air theatre. The particular merit of this plan is the thoughtful consideration for women that has been shown in the equipment and provision of areas.



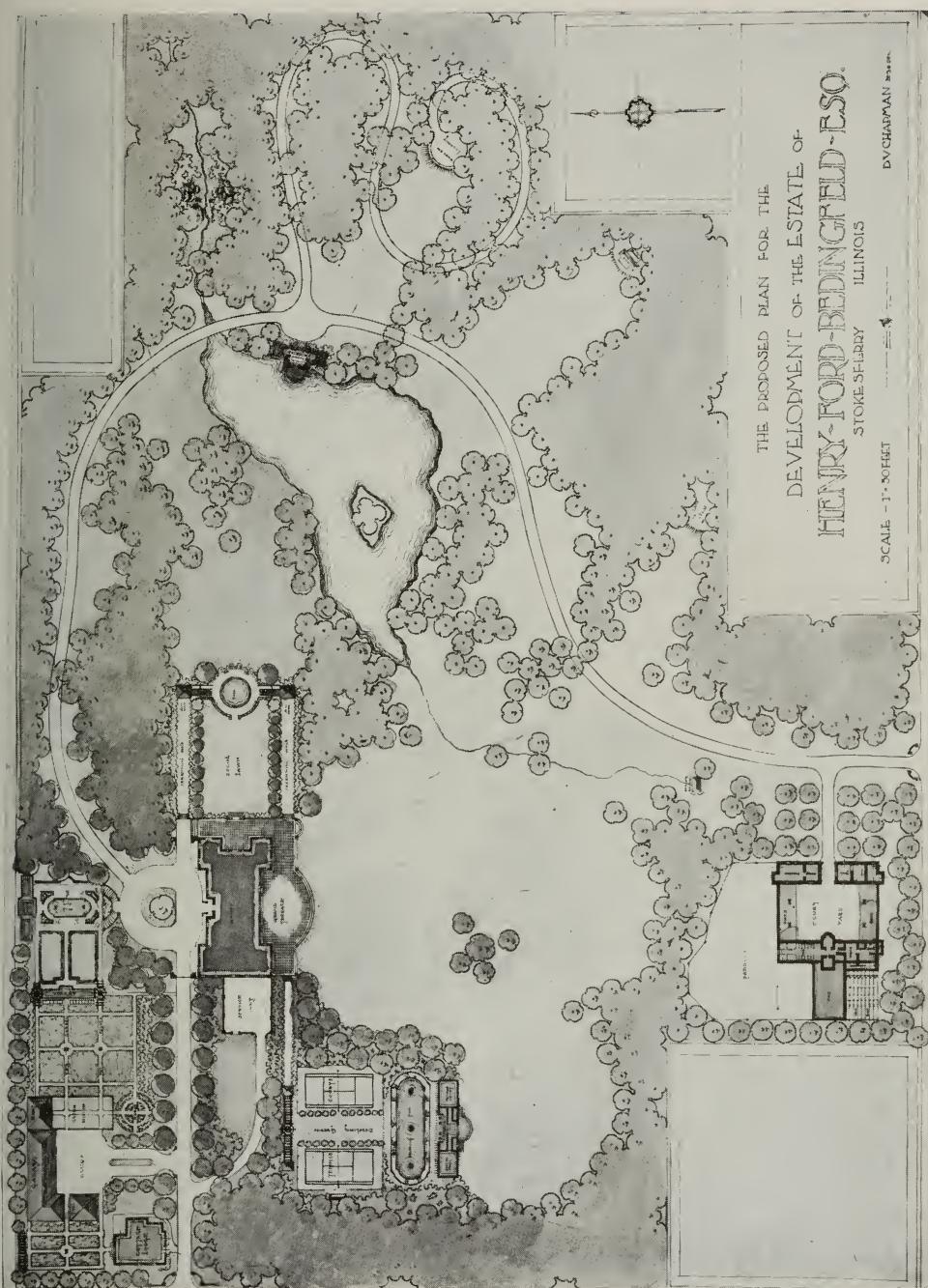
A College Group

LOIS G. GUILD

A COUNTRY ESTATE

The estate consists of a piece of land of about 60 acres in extent, supposedly located at Stokes Ferry, Illinois. Not only did this strip provide a large area for the development of the problem, but it offered a very interesting topography, a running stream and quite a bit of existing wooded area. In the extreme northwest the land was quite regular and of high elevation, sloping gradually toward a very high point in the north central part, which overlooked the entire place. This higher area separated into two finger-shaped projections, which lay to the east and south and from these high places the land sloped rapidly to the creek level and then rose steadily to another high portion in the extreme eastern boundary. The main road extended along the southern line, and a road of lesser importance lay parallel to the western edge of the property. The fundamental requirements of the problem were to locate the residence with suitable entrance drives, service garden, and recreation area. Greenhouses, a stable group, display drive, and any features necessary for the proper development of a country estate were required. The rest of the development was left entirely to the ideas of the designer.

There were several quite different solutions for the estate problem, but with very few minor variations the house was placed on the high point of land which commanded the view of the entire piece of property. In the first problem, an attempt was made to have the design simple, compact, and adhering as closely as possible to the contours and existing conditions. The high parts in the south-eastern wooded section were featured by vistas terminated by an overlook, a camp, and a fireplace respectively. The stream was dammed to make a feature lake, which gave an excellent opportunity for a reflection pavilion, which terminated the principal vista from the garden overlook. The display drive followed the contour and for this reason some of the curves were not as flowing as they might have been. The main drive conformed with Charles A. Platt's idea of a long main axis, as do the axes of the vegetable and formal garden. The service and play areas were planned to allow as much restriction and efficiency as possible, and were all connected with the general scheme by long walks. The farm and stable groups were located far from the house and thoroughly screened. The planting was rather carefully studied to give the best open lawn areas, the best vistas, and the most pleasing views.



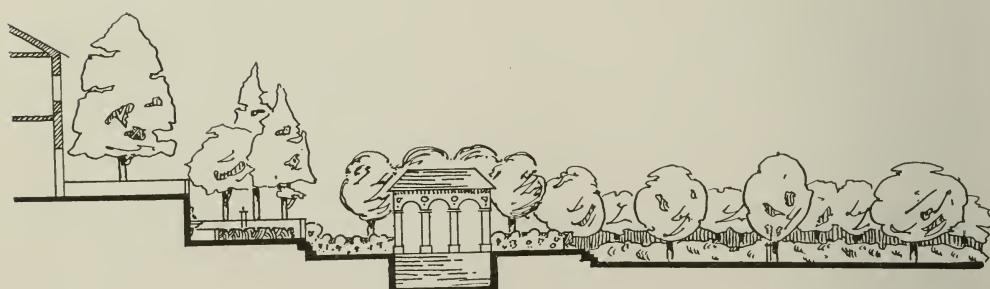
A Country Estate

D. V. CHAPMAN

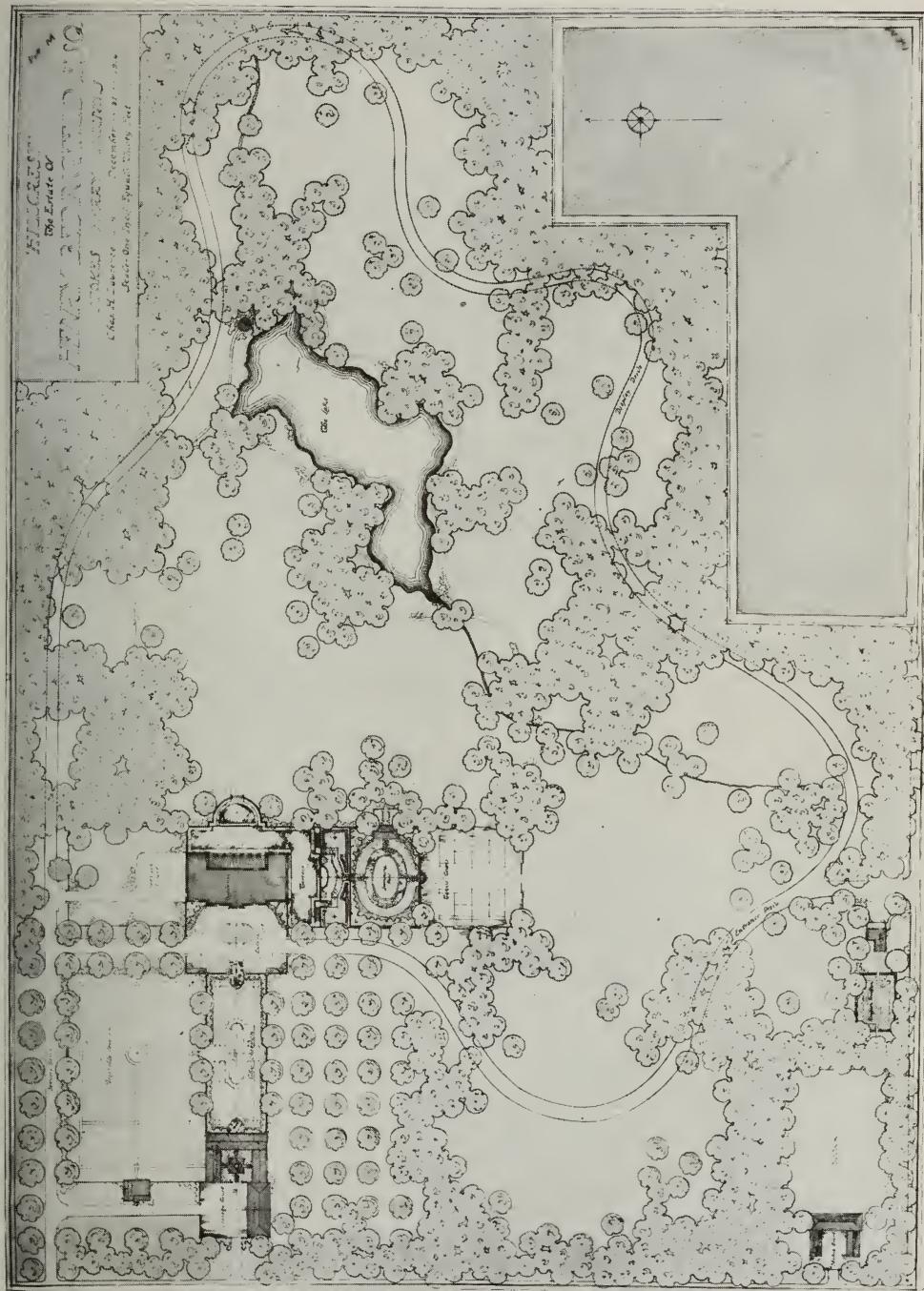
Junior Design

C. H. LAWRENCE

In the second problem as with the others the house is located on one of the highest portions of the property with the entrance facing west. The entrance drive enters the property from the main travelled road along the southern boundary, follows an easy grade to the main entrance court, and then leads to the display drive which also follows the contour lines in a way which will lead to the best views of the property as it is arranged in this design. The garden area is located to the west of the residence beyond the entrance court, with the intention of featuring a view thru the gate, across a pool to the conservatory. To the south of the residence a series of terraces lead to the swimming pool and the recreation area. Owing to the elevation the main terrace is located so as to provide distant views out over the meadows to the woods beyond and especially across the lake. It was the purpose of the designer to plan a general scheme which would provide a serviceable and attractive development, using every advantage that the property offered.



Section thru terraces and pool



A Country Estate

Junior Design

M. R. DAVIS

The problem in this case was the design of a country estate for a 50 acre tract of gently sloping land bounded on the south by a stream.

The house is located on the higher part of the property, the entrance drive leading in from the main traveled road in a long and graceful curve around the house to a very formal forecourt. The main entrance drive also serves as the service road to the point where a branch connects it with the service group. One might note in this connection the very good organizations of the service buildings, and the vegetable and cut-flower gardens, everything being very practical and easily accessible.

There are two main gardens, both formal in character, the one being called the perennial garden, the other the formal garden, both, however, bearing a distinct relationship to the house. The spacious terrace commanding a view over the gardens, the lake, and the distant fields is located on the west, and completes the interest around the house.

The pavilion on the lake shore, the bowling green, tennis courts, and clock golf offer a variety of recreations which should satisfy the most strenuous athlete.



A Country Estate

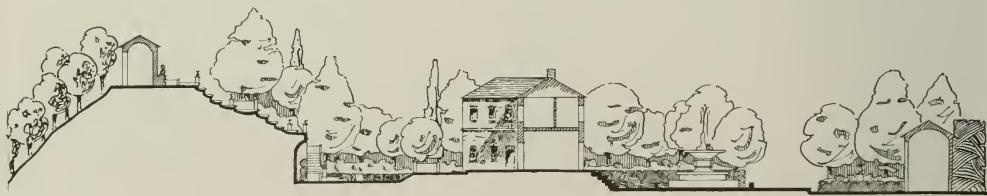
M. R. DAVIS

AN ITALIAN COUNTRY ESTATE

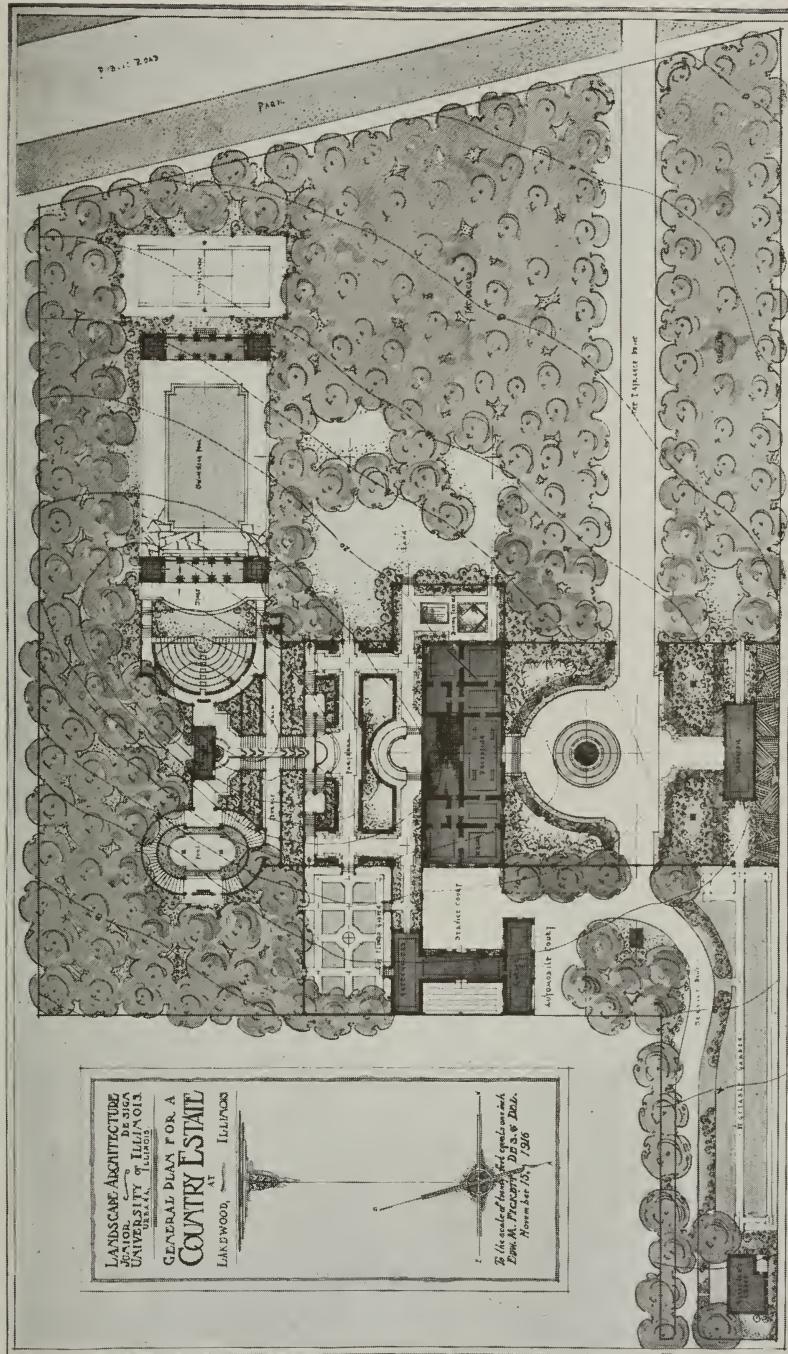
A plan for a house of distinctive Italian design, and a topographic map of a tract of land was given each student. The existing orchard was to be kept intact, poor views around the property were to be screened out, and an Italian design adapted to the exigencies of the twentieth century mode of life was to be worked out on this property, allowing for a rather steep hill toward the northwest corner, and considerable fall in grade to the southeast.

The design of the estate is in keeping with the distinctly Italian feeling of the house. The type of development in which the house is located at the bottom of the hill was selected as being the best adapted to the situation. The casino crowns the knoll and commands a view of the grounds, which are heavily planted because of the poor exterior views. The Italian love of architecture is emphasized in the impressive terrace steps leading up the cascaded slope to the casino. The ground slopes away from this point in all directions, a walled ramp surrounding a quiet pool leads down to the informal woodland glade on one side, while on the other side an outdoor theater nestles in the hillside. The stage is backed by a large swimming pool with loggias featuring either end. This axis continues on thru to the tennis court, which is just beyond the pool.

The entrance drive and court is very formal and in keeping with an Italian place. The parterres and dining terrace around the house are appropriate and serviceable. Easy access is given thru the parterre to the upper level of the greenhouses and the cut-flower garden. The service portion is well handled and compactly designed.



Section thru cross axis

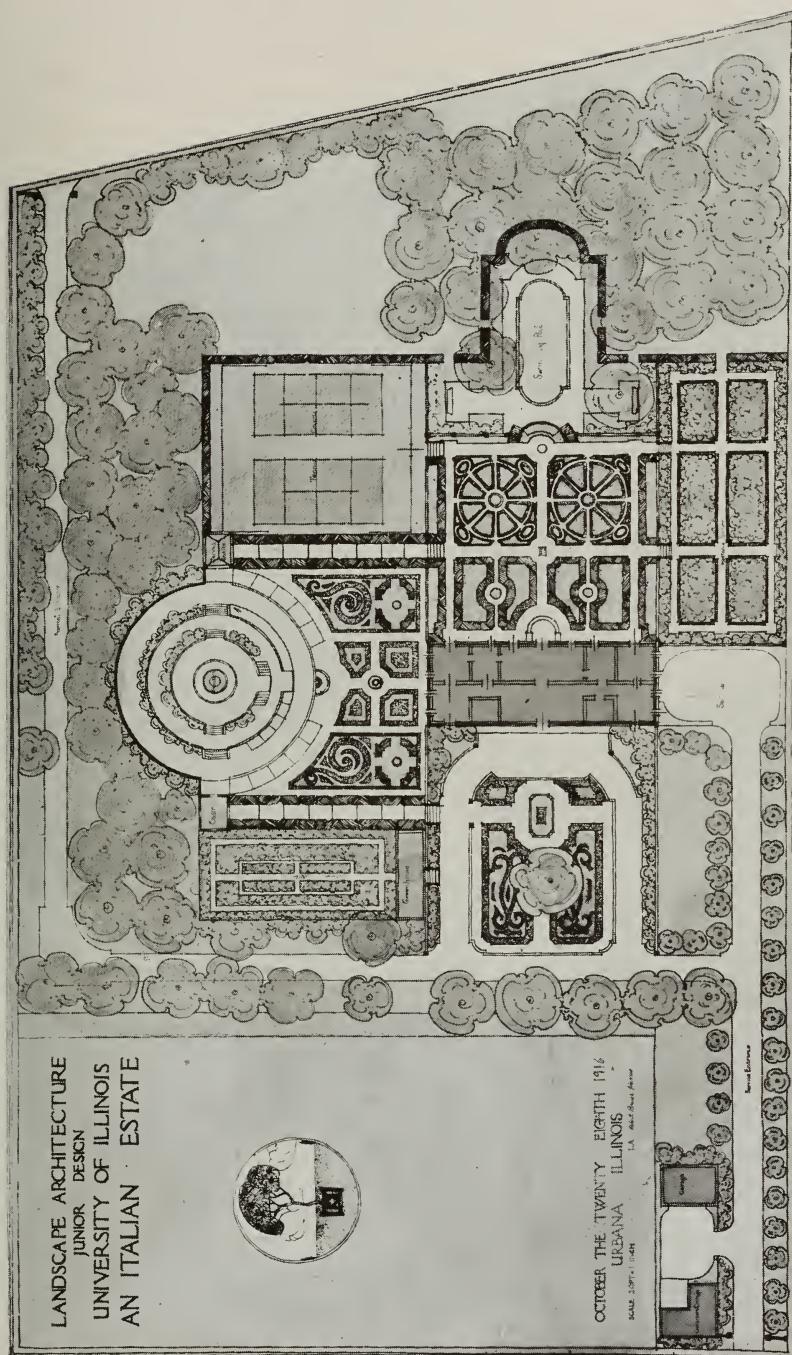


A Country Estate

This plan by Mr. Harris is for the same property as that described on the preceding page. The house faces west and is approached by a formal drive which enters at the extreme northeast corner of the property and follows the boundary line to the entrance court. The service drive comes from the road on the west, an excellent arrangement.

In the gardens, particular stress has been laid on the parterres which are very elaborate and Italian in character. The hill top is reached by a series of ramps, steps, and terraces, and is featured by a very decorative fountain. A cut-flower and vegetable garden, and a recreational area are included in the scheme.

The plan is very compact, it satisfies the requirements, and shows a rather individual form of presentation.



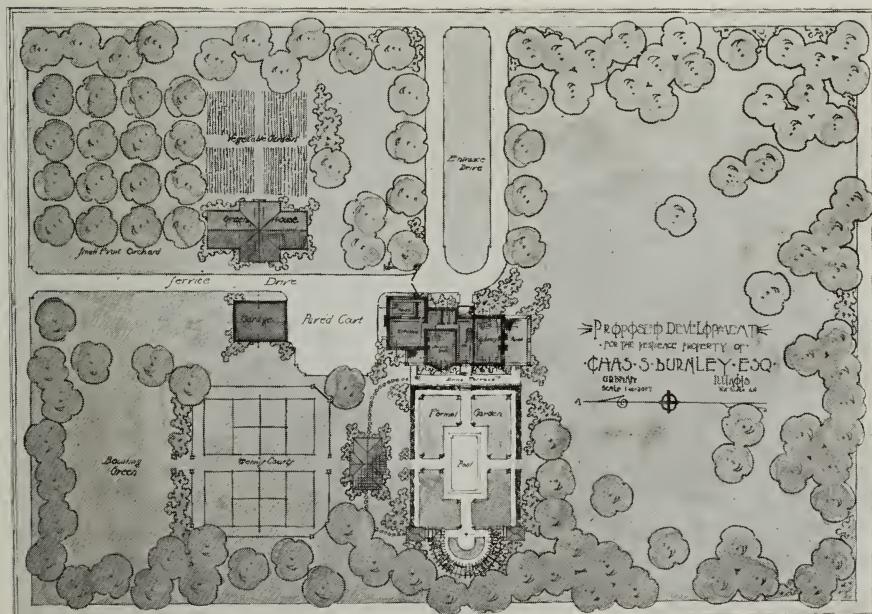
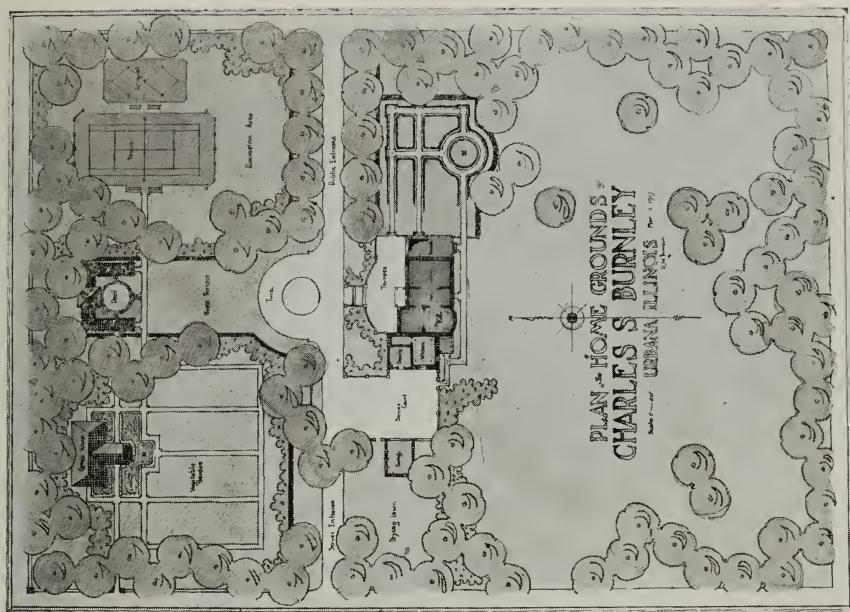
R. B. HARRIS

A Country Estate

A SMALL CITY PLACE

The first work in landscape design done by the students in the professional course comes in the sophomore year when the study of the small city place is considered. The problems shown on the opposite page are examples of this class of work. This property is larger than the average, but it may be taken as a typical city place, with the highly developed areas for garden and recreational purposes, and the relatively small lawns.

A city block with streets on all sides comprises the property shown on the plans. The problem was to locate the house, to provide a suitable entrance and service drive, gardens, and an altogether attractive landscape development. As the property might be entered from any one of the streets, there is a variation in the handling of the entrance drives. In both drawings, gardens, service, and recreation areas are shown. Large lawns add to the attractiveness, and the screening gives a needed touch of privacy.



A Small City Place

R. N. JOHNSON
R. V. RIKE

A CITY PARK

When the elder Olmstead planned Central Park in New York, he put into practice certain principles which have revolutionized park design. This influence has been felt mainly in American park systems, which are credited with being more highly developed than those of European cities.

In this development of Rivervale Park, the existing conditions were taken into consideration and featured. The pleasure drives are so arranged as to give the visitor the best possible views of the park. The cross-circulation is handled by one main drive which bridges the river in the artistic manner shown in the elevation sketch. A very clear system of paths and trails gives easy access to every part of the park to the foot passenger, in addition to providing beautiful shady walks for strolling. The organization of the park is such that the interest is concentrated in a few well related groups, such as the picnic grove, the meadows, and the athletic area. The rest of the park is kept as a bit of the native landscape to satisfy the nature-hungry soul of the city dweller.



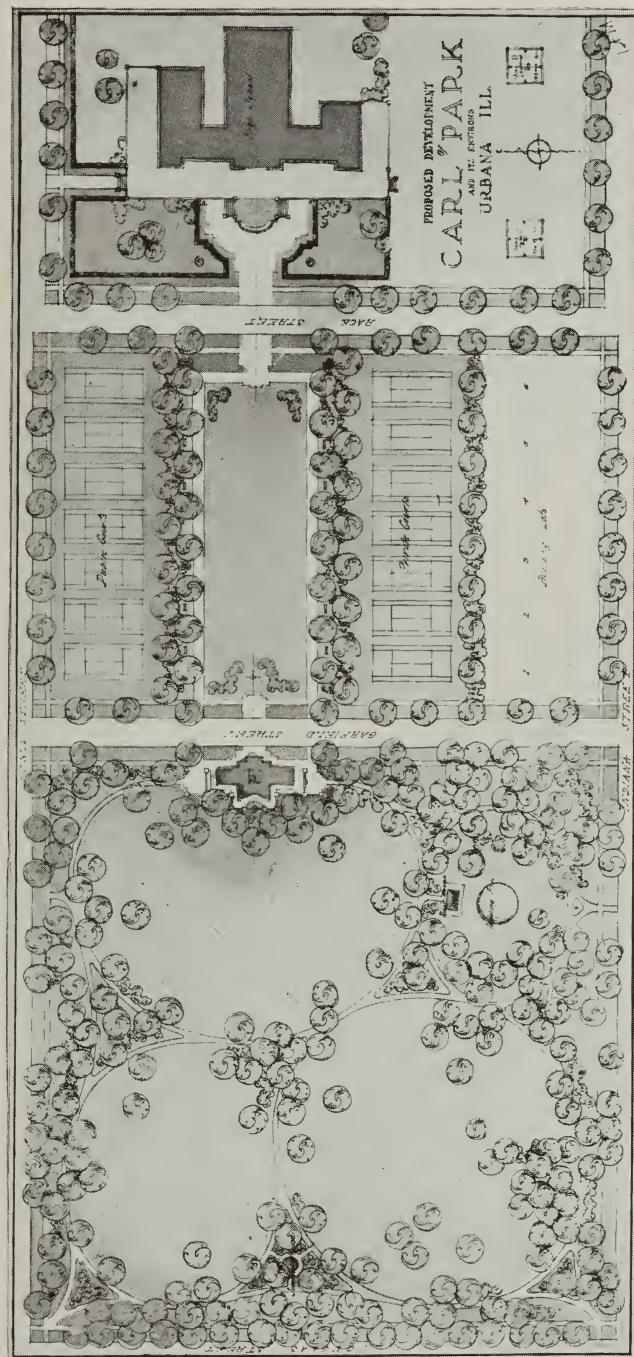
P. T. PRIMM

A City Park

A SMALL CITY PARK

As the Urbana High School is located one block east of the area set aside for Carl Park, it seemed fitting to require a design which would connect these two areas and provide for the development of the entire space.

In this design, Carl Park is considered as a neighborhood park. With this idea in mind, we find that the walk system is very pleasantly and logically handled, not with reference to traffic primarily, but taking into consideration views, planting effects, shade, etc. Trees and shrubs are located in such a way as to provide very interesting vistas, and ever-changing planting effects. A small play area is introduced for the children and also summer or shelter houses. The chief emphasis is laid on the location of the entrance feature on an axis with the High School building. A large open space with trees and walks on either side forms the connecting link between the High School and the park. This formal area is terminated in the end opposite from the school by an elaborate gateway which serves as a fitting entrance to the grounds. Public and private tennis courts are located to the north and south sides of this central space.



C. H. LAWRENCE

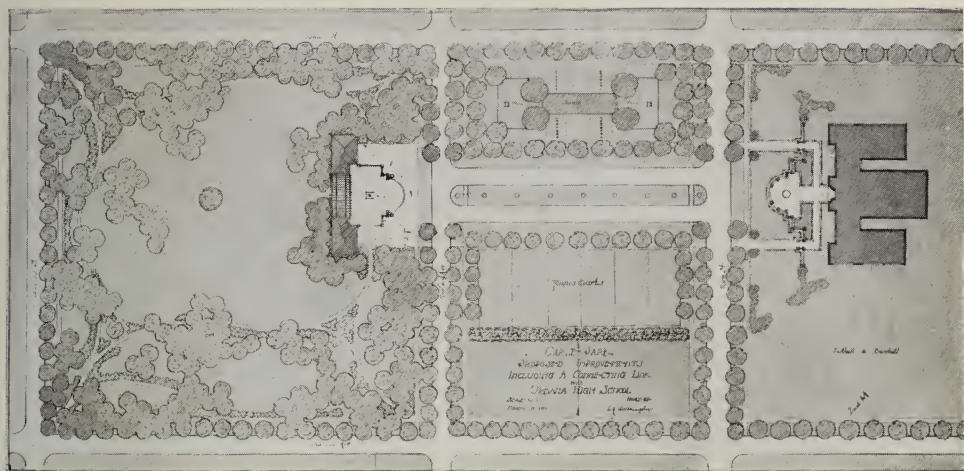
A Small City Park

Junior Design

R. H. HUMPHREYS
LOIS G. GUILD

Another solution for the development of Carl Park and its environs is the one shown here by Mr. Humphreys. The factors influencing this design were the same as in the preceding case, so the plan presented is quite similar, especially in the main park area. Considerable difference is found in the treatment of the link connecting the park and the High School. Instead of a long grass panel, we have a boulevard with tree-lined walks on each side. The terminating feature of the park on the side opposite the High School is an elaborate pool and fountain, backed by a pergola and field houses as shown on the plan. This very formal group serves also as a fitting entrance to the Park proper, as well as providing a well balanced street terminal.

The development, as a park, of this triangular piece of property, located in Lake Forest, Illinois, is comparatively simple. The traffic lines are flowing and logical. The desired open areas have been provided giving the effect of space and breadth of view. The only architectural feature is the pavilion, which can be used for shelter, speeches, band concerts, etc. The shrub planting has been restricted to the walk intersections and outer portions of the park which is used as a short cut between a highly developed residence community and the railway station and business district.



A Small City Park

R. H. HUMPHREYS
Lois G. GUILD

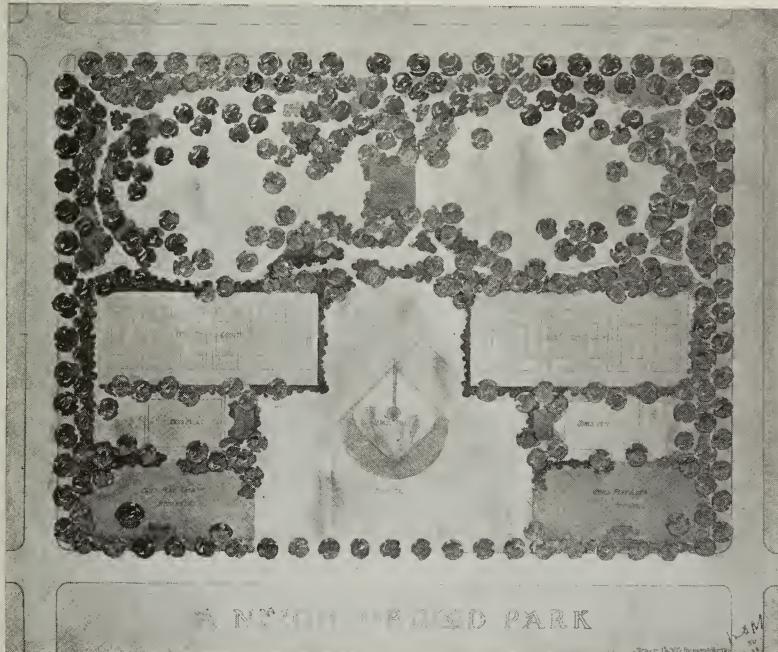
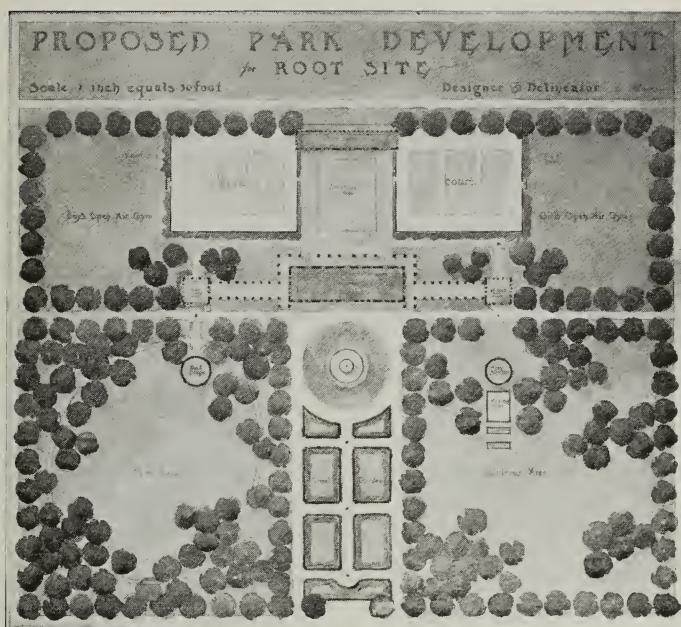
Junior Design

MARGARET HENSON
R. A. MUSSERT

A SMALL CITY PARK

When homes of many people are crowded together under the conditions which we find in the large cities of today, it is an undisputed fact that there must be some provision made for the recreation of these people. A big step is taken in the way of supplying these needs when the modern playground for children makes its appearance in a district like this one. A bigger step, however, is taken in the development of the neighborhood parks which not only satisfy the desires and needs of the children but offer to all, such attractions as tennis, outdoor concerts, and a chance to walk among the beauties of nature and enjoy the trees and grass. These things were required in the designs for a small city park shown on the opposite page. Here we have a plot of ground 600 feet by 800 feet, located in a thickly settled residential district, and bounded on all sides, except one, by residence streets, and on the odd side by an interurban right-of-way.

The two plans shown are developed similarly in that the entire space has been divided into areas for children, for girls and boys and for the older folks. Miss Henson has a formal entrance garden with an informal park on one side and the children's playground on the other. A centrally located administration building commands the swimming pool, the tennis courts, and the play spaces, of which there are two, one for boys and one for girls. The development suggested by Mr. Muessel is less formal than the plan previously described, and has a more spacious park area. The ever popular baseball diamond is thoughtfully included in the athletic group. It is interesting to note that each designer has realized the needs of the people in the line of musical entertainment and located a band stand in the park.



A Neighborhood Park

MARGARET HENSON
R. A. MUESSEL

FRESHMAN DESIGN

In view of the fact that most of the courses of the Freshman year are those which are prerequisites to the courses in Landscape Design, it has seemed fitting to introduce design into the first year's work in the form of a course in Architecture. Problems in lettering, graded washes, architectural details in the form of garden features and pavilions, and reproductions of the orders constitute the greater part of the training. This is supplemented by lectures and exercises in shades and shadows and perspective. Such practice enables the student to become familiar with the principles of design, with architectural elements, and teaches him a very just sense of proportion.

Freshman architecture is further broadened by requiring a certain part of the time to be spent doing freehand work. The medium of expression used in most cases is charcoal, but as the student becomes more efficient some work in pencil sketching is done. The scope of a course like this allows a very thorough training and gives the student a chance to prepare himself in the most adequate manner for the work that is to follow.



MARION SMITH

A Niche



G. S. GIMRE



A Measured Drawing

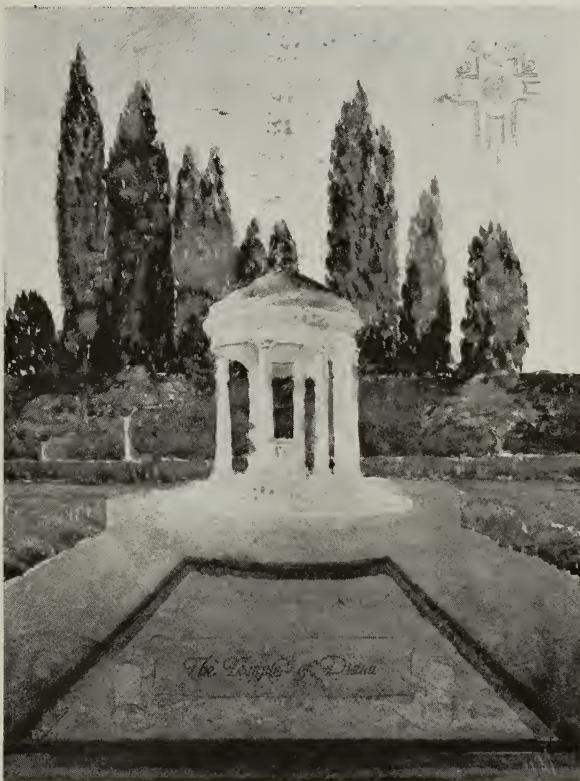
LAURA BANNISTER

GARDEN DESIGN

In the course in Garden Design the chief emphasis is laid on the study of gardens of the early periods. The Tudor, Elizabethan, French, Italian, and Colonial gardens are those considered. The types of architecture, the uses and purpose of the garden, the nature of the planting, and the individual characteristics of each period are studied and discussed. This instruction is supplemented with exercises in the designing of present day gardens which reflect the characteristics of some particular type of period gardening.

At this time when the influence of certain types of architecture is clearly felt in our building, it can be readily understood why it falls in the province of the landscape architect to be able to supply the proper landscape development for places of these different types. Garden Design is therefore given as a preparation for this phase of work.

GARDEN DESIGN



M. R. DAVIS

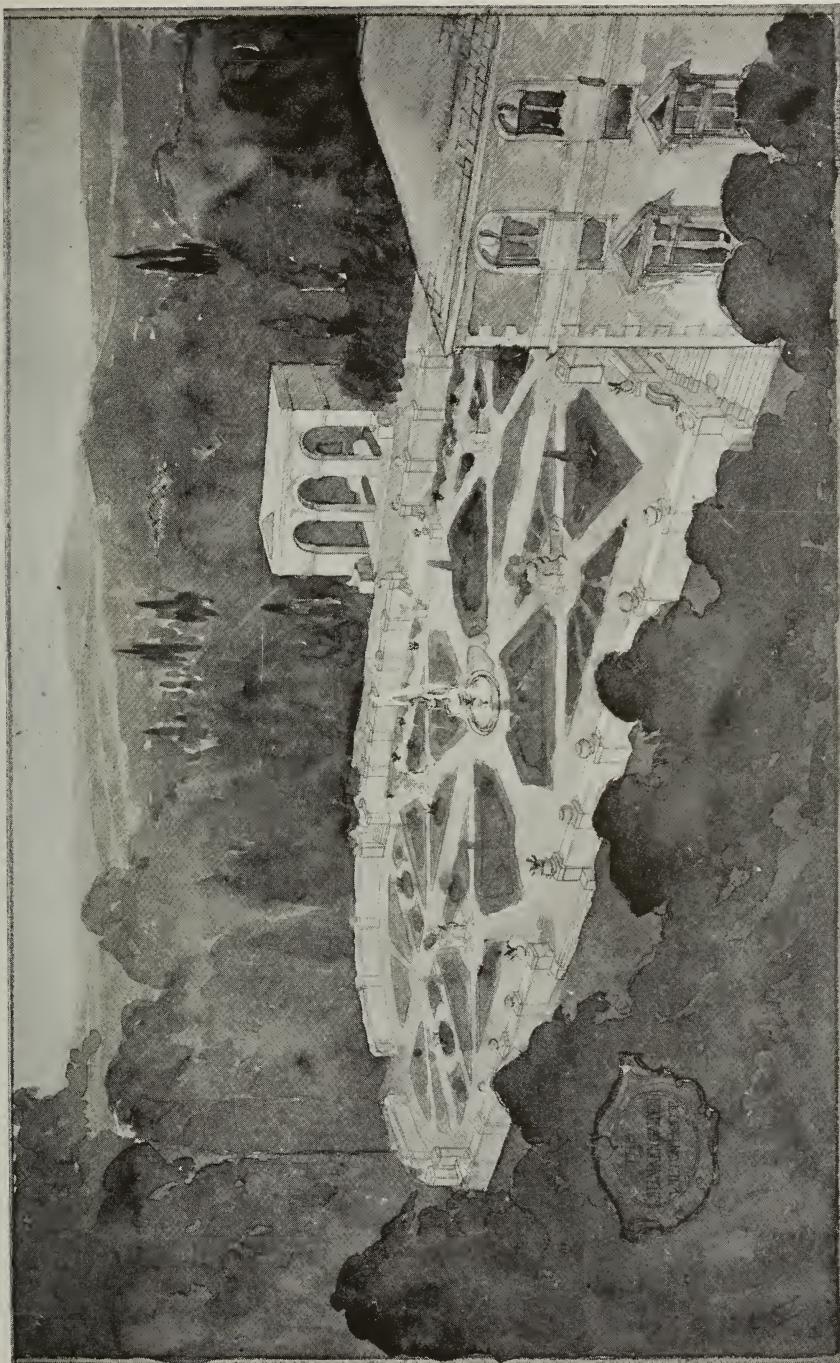
WILTON HOUSE, ENGLAND

A Perspective

The plan of the Italian Garden at Wilton House, England, was chosen as a subject from which to develop a perspective drawing.

This is probably the most famous Italian garden in England and its setting is very attractive. The entire scheme is enclosed by a wall terminated at one end by the house and at the other by a very thickly planted area thru which a path leads to the woods beyond. An unrivaled view of the garden can be had from the loggia which is located to one side on a higher level.

This perspective of the Italian garden, readily shows the attractiveness of this method of presentation. A plan which might not be easily understood is thus made comprehensible by a drawing of this nature. Here one may see the type of architecture, the features which have made this garden famous, the plant material, and the general effect of the whole composition.



M. R. DAVIS

Perspective of Garden

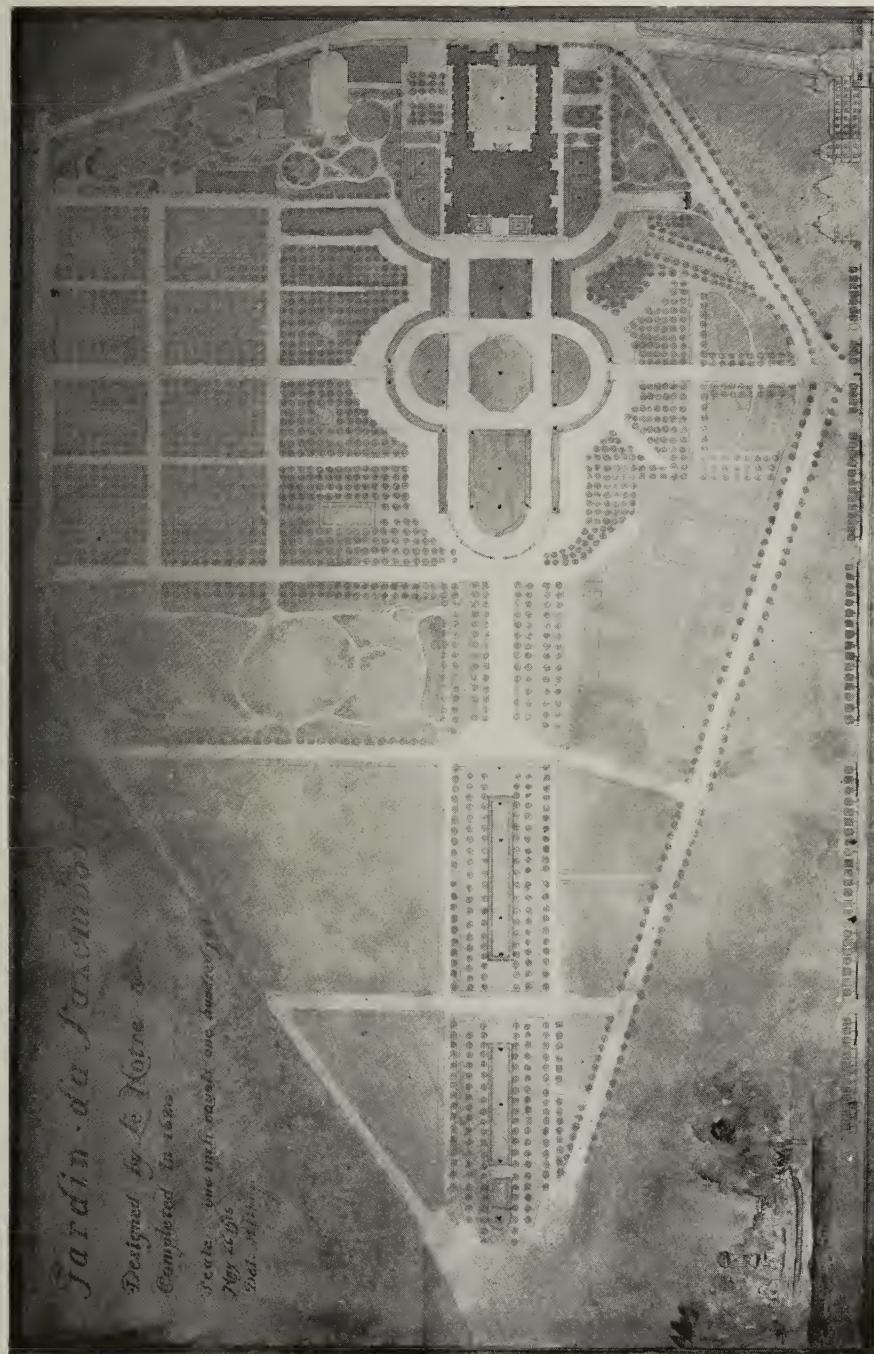
P. T. TROEGER

JARDIN DE LUXEMBOURG

In the course in garden design, the study of the work of early Landscape Gardeners holds an important place.

LeNotre, the greatest of all French landscape men, designed many gardens, not the least among which was the garden at Luxembourg. The students were shown a very indefinite print of the garden and were then required to reproduce it in a measured drawing of larger scale.

The advantage of this problem lies not only in the practice gained in making the reproduction, but in the familiarity which one acquires in the style and type of gardening with which he is working.



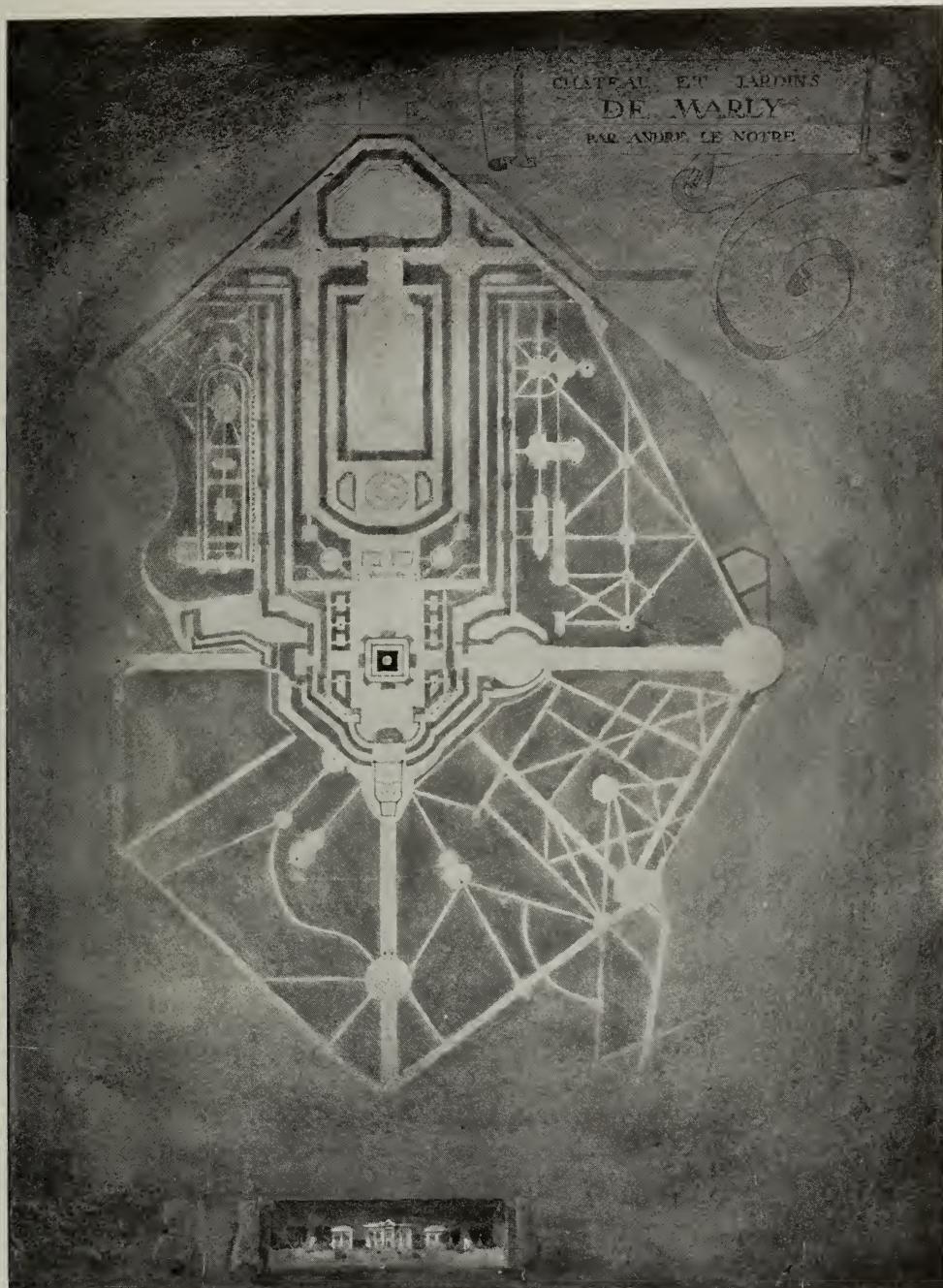
P. T. TROEGER

Jardin de Luxembourg

G. S. ROGERS

JARDIN DE MARLEY

As in drawing up the plan of the Luxemburg Gardens, the student had the problem of redrawing from the best available plan, in this case the gardens of Le Chateau De Marley. This was not so much a problem of design, as was stated before, as one that would familiarize the student with the gardening of the French Renaissance. The main axes and features were measured and reproduced to scale by the student and the remainder of the design was drawn up as accurately as possible. The extreme small scale of the problem gives the observer some idea of the immense pools and avenue-like walks that the French design demanded to accommodate the large crowds that were entertained in these extensive gardens.



Jardin De Marly

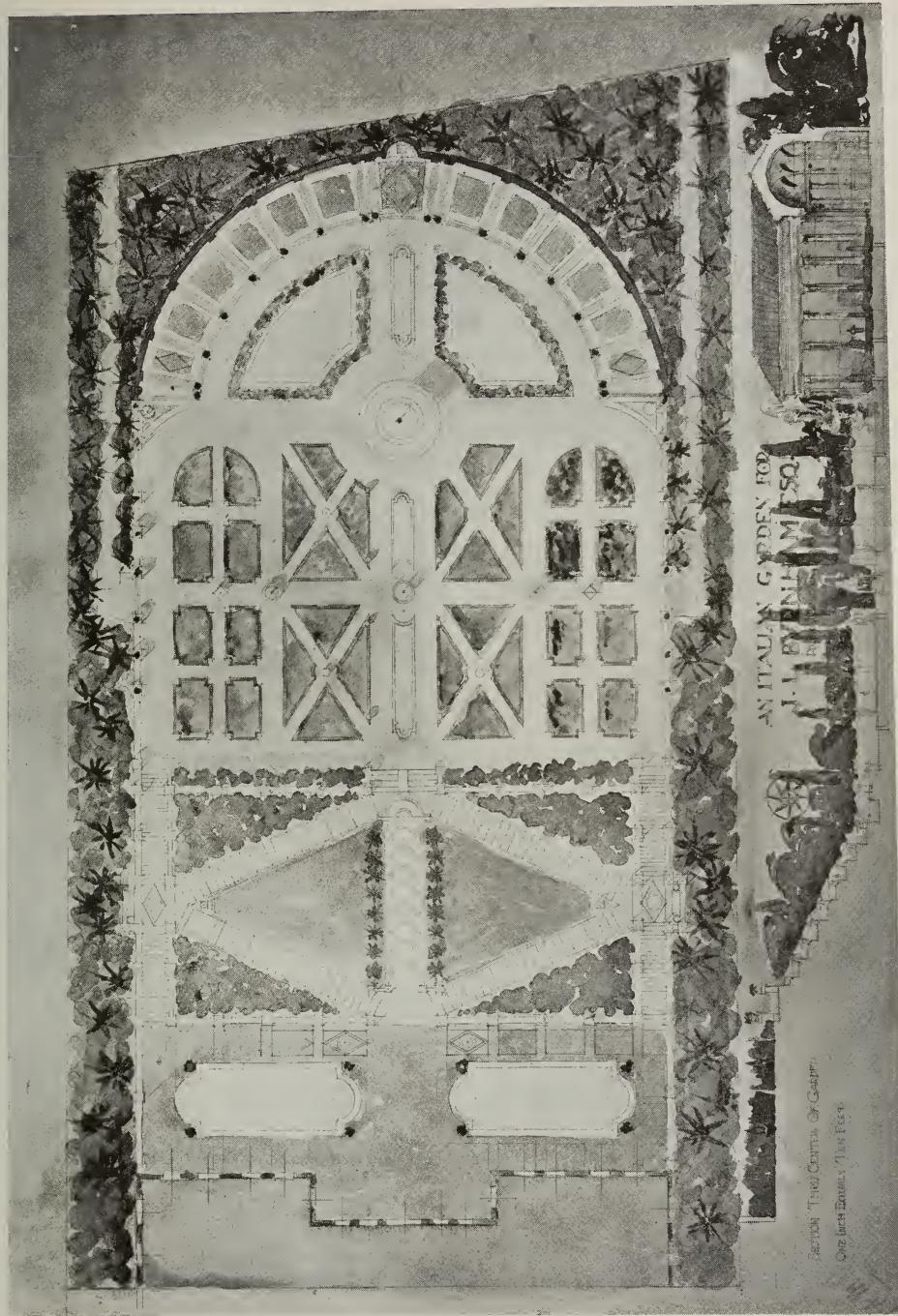
G. S. ROGERS

M. R. DAVIS

AN ITALIAN GARDEN

In this problem it was assumed that a party who had seen and admired the Villa Lante in Italy had purchased some property on which to locate an Italian garden of similar character. This tract had a variation of topography essential to the Italian garden but other conditions which entered in were such as to make the problem largely one of adaptation.

Mr. Davis has developed a garden of Italian lines which is well adapted to the area described. The architectural element is predominant and finds due expression in terraces, fountains, and loggia. Characteristic water features such as cascades, basins and fountains, afford a keynote to the whole scheme. The ramps which lead to the lower parterre lend additional influence to the Italian character of the garden.



An Italian Garden

M. R. DAVIS

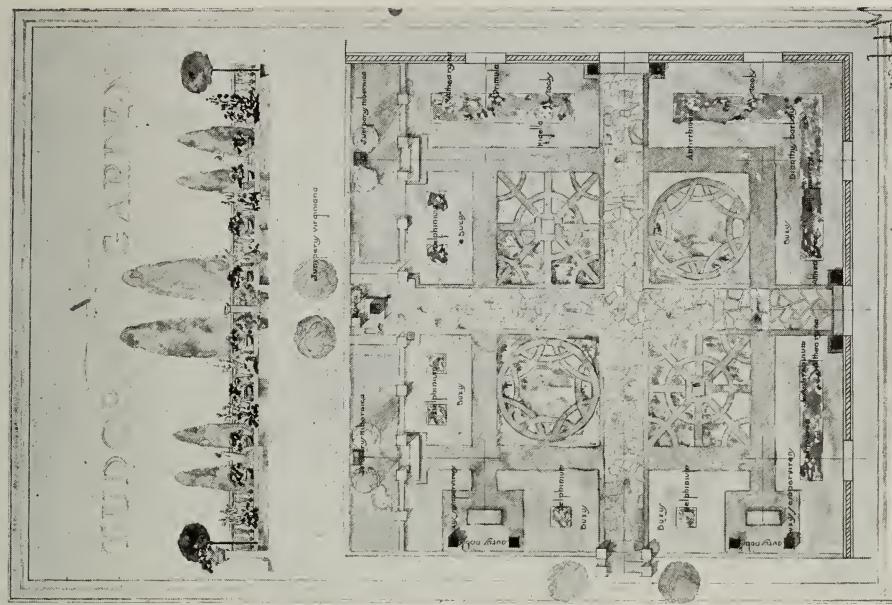
MILDRED W. WRIGHT
C. H. LAWRENCE

A TUDOR GARDEN

A certain Tudor house was planned in such a way that the living room formed one side of a reentrant right angle and the dining room formed the other side. This right angle suggested a rectangular court which was made possible by bounding the sides opposite these rooms with a wall or balustraded wall. Here existed an ideal location for a small Tudor garden and it was for this area that these designs were made. Two entrances from the court to the house, one into the living room, and one into the dining room, determined the axes which are shown in the main paths in each design.

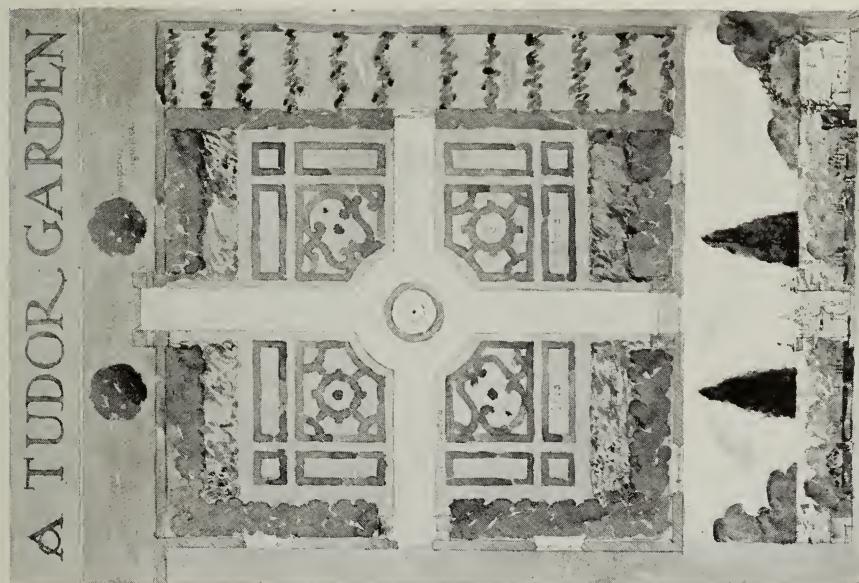
In the garden designed by Miss Wright, the Tudor influence can be seen in the presence of clipped box hedges, the knots, and the difference in levels. The interest centers in the general arrangement, the plant material, and the quaint garden accessories. The section very cleverly presents a view of the garden as it would look if the plan were carefully followed.

The Tudor garden designed by Mr. Lawrence is planned with the idea of having plant material largely constitute the interest of the garden. Provision is made for shrubbery faced by perennials, flower beds enclosed by clipped hedges, and the characteristic knots. A rose arbour is introduced to lend charm and colour to the scheme and is on a higher level, a little to one side. The plan centers around a fountain, a feature often found in the old Tudor garden.



A Tudor Garden

MILDRED W. WRIGHT



C. H. LAWRENCE

MILDRED W. WRIGHT
E. M. FICKETT

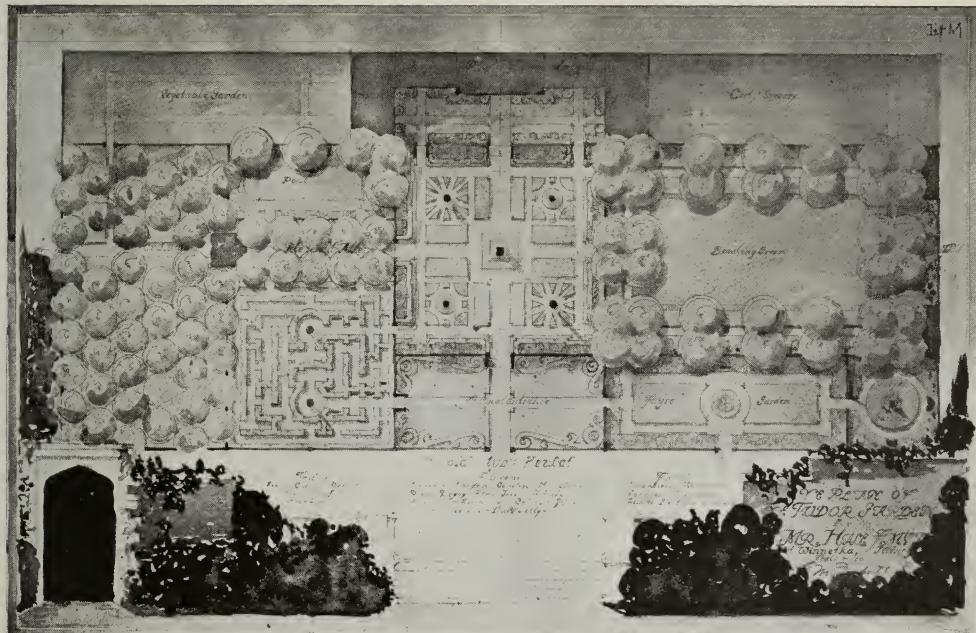
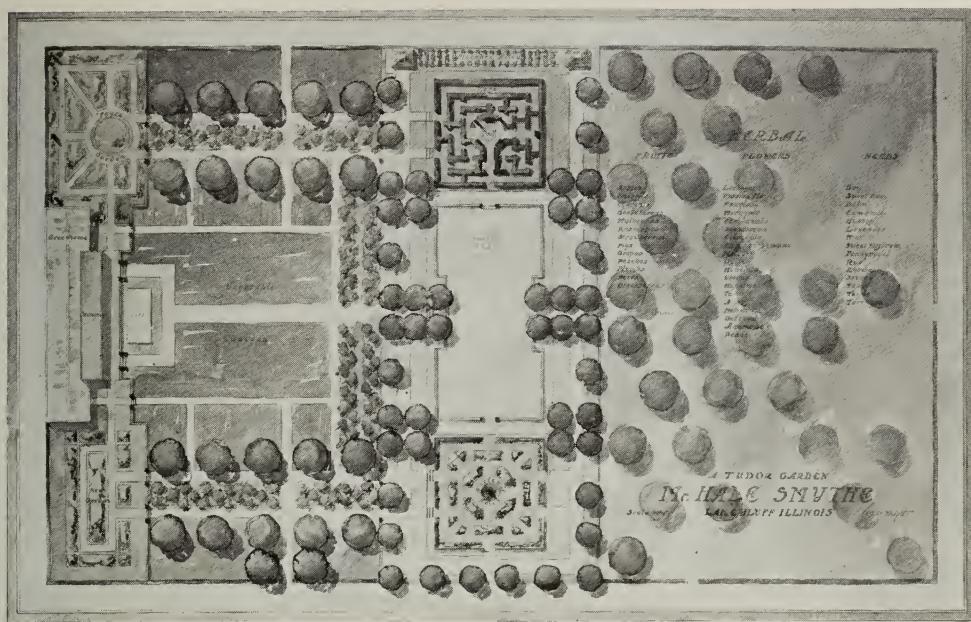
A LATE TUDOR GARDEN

The Tudor garden of the 16th century in England was a rather quaint, somewhat complex affair. The dovecote, the curious knots, the maze and innumerable other curious features, were knit into a compact, accessible design, that was and still is a delight to the property owner who wishes the greatest possible development from a comparatively restricted area.

In the solution of this problem the student featured a walled panel as an entrance feature from the house. The two main axes extending along either side of the panel are terminated by a dovecote and a banquet place respectively and which are in turn connected by a pleached alley that serves as a background for the maze. The bowling green occupies the central portion of the panel and is on axis with the center of the maze at the upper end and with the sundial in the rose garden at the lower end. The central axis of the bowling green is terminated on one side by the orchard and on the other by the greenhouse and orangerie overlooking a pool. The vegetable garden occupies a major portion of the property between the upper and lower cross axis. The herb garden area is balanced by the fayre garden and the two are connected with a long axial walk. An herbal or list of fruits, flowers, and herbs to be found in a Tudor garden is also introduced into the plan.

The second solution of this problem well illustrates the characteristic of the Tudor garden. The entrance from the house determines the main central axis which features a formal entrance area, a knot garden, and a terminal structure in the form of a roosting place or banquet house. To the left of the formal entrance area one is led into an intricate maze while on the right another gate leads thru a fayre garden to a rose garden beyond. From the central knot garden, which is the main distributing area, one may go to the left into another puzzling portion of the maze or more directly thru a pleached alley to a summer house into the orchard. To make the area even more attractive a delightful swimming pool is shown in connection with the pleached alley. The main path from the right of the knot garden divides in two and passes around the bowling green. Each path terminates in a Tudor dovecote.

Overlooking the knot garden is the banquet-house, flanked on each side by a loggia and conservatory. The conservatories control the vegetable and cut flower gardens beyond. Thus you see the space is entirely utilized, is made readily accessible, and offers a variety of interest, beauty, recreation, and convenience.



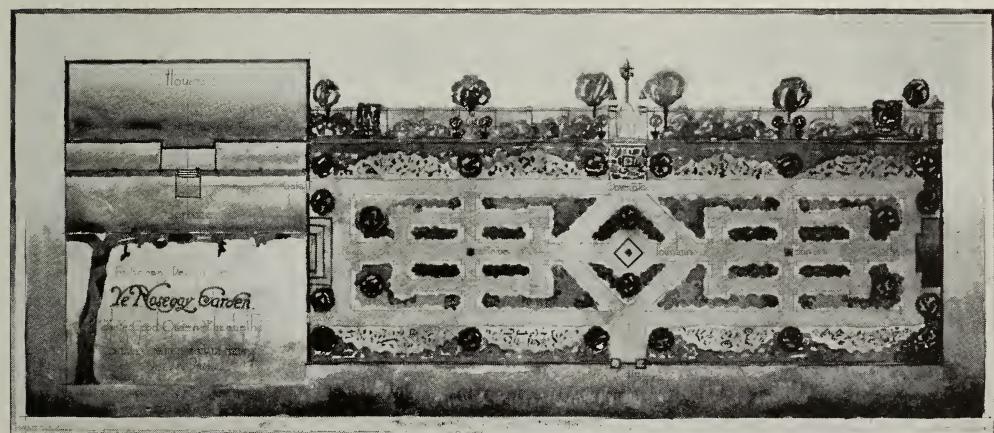
A Late Tudor Garden

MILDRED W. WRIGHT
E. M. FICKETT

AN ELIZABETHAN GARDEN

If one should visit Montacute House he ought not neglect a visit to Brympton House, delightfully situated near by in the hills at Yeovil. Dating from the 15th century, its stately halls and terraces face out upon an open stretch of country to the south. From the east end of this terrace we place a supposititious gate leading to the "nosegay" gardens herein portrayed. Typically Elizabethan, they provide a banquet house, a dovecote, sundial, and fountains. The question of descent from the terrace to the garden level, a height of about five feet, was left to the discretion of the student, as well as the relative elevations within the garden itself, which covers an area of 60 feet by 175 feet. The difference in treatment is easily seen, in that Mr. Thomas chose to place his garden on one level below the terrace, while Miss Sawyer varied her plan by a series of terraces composed of broad grass steps bordered by perennials enclosing a long grass panel. The end of this panel is accented by a fountain. After ascending the steps on either side and passing thru the banquet house, one comes in view of the flower garden proper, sunk to the same level as the panel and house terrace. This is reached by a flight of stone stairs from an intermediate terrace marked by seats on either side. Within the gardens are examples of the ever present topiary work so distinctive of this gardening period.

In Mr. Thomas's plan, the main central axis is carried the entire length of the garden, ending with the so-called banquet or summer house. Bordering the garden on either side are bays of flowering shrubs accented by standard evergreens and filled in with perennials. This use of the old type of buttressed hedge was the forerunner of the English border of today.



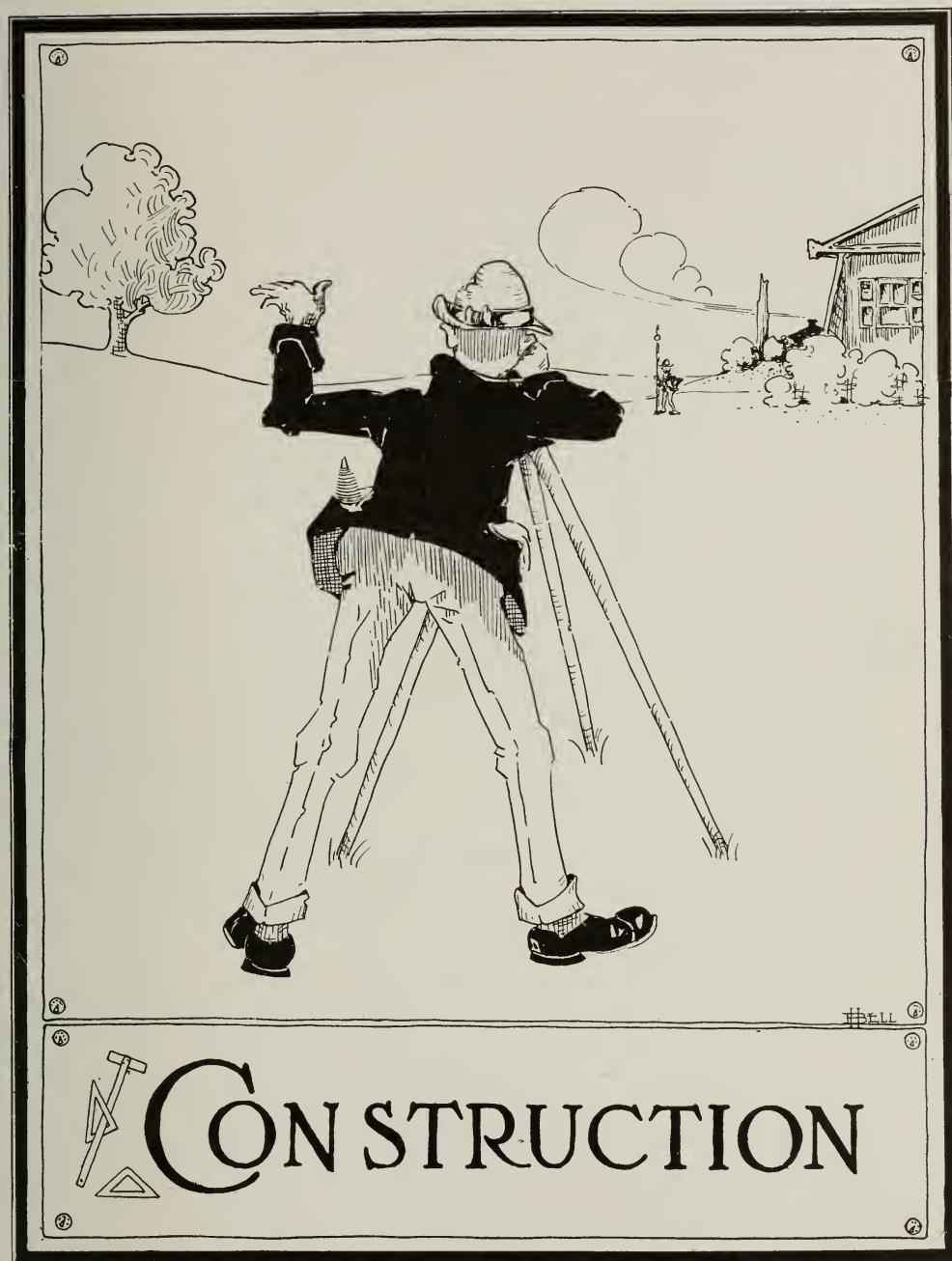
An Elizabethan Garden

GERTRUDE SAWYER
J. L. THOMAS

CONSTRUCTION

The construction courses of the department cover all classes of work to be found in landscape practice. This work is arranged under five main heads; surveying, engineering construction, roads and pavements, planting plans, and garden details.

A preliminary course is given covering the field of landscape surveying, in which practical experience in handling the level, transit, and plane table is provided. Following this the student takes up the study of construction which includes problems in earthwork, grading, drainage, water supply, and sewage systems. The first work in roads and pavements is given in the construction, but a later course is given in which this phase of the work is studied more thoroughly. Planting plans from gardens to parks inclusive are worked out with careful attention to climatic conditions and the type of problem. In connection with garden design, construction drawings and specifications are required for garden details. This training is concluded in the senior year when office practice is taken up and the knowledge previously gained is put to a practical test.



LAKE FOREST PARK

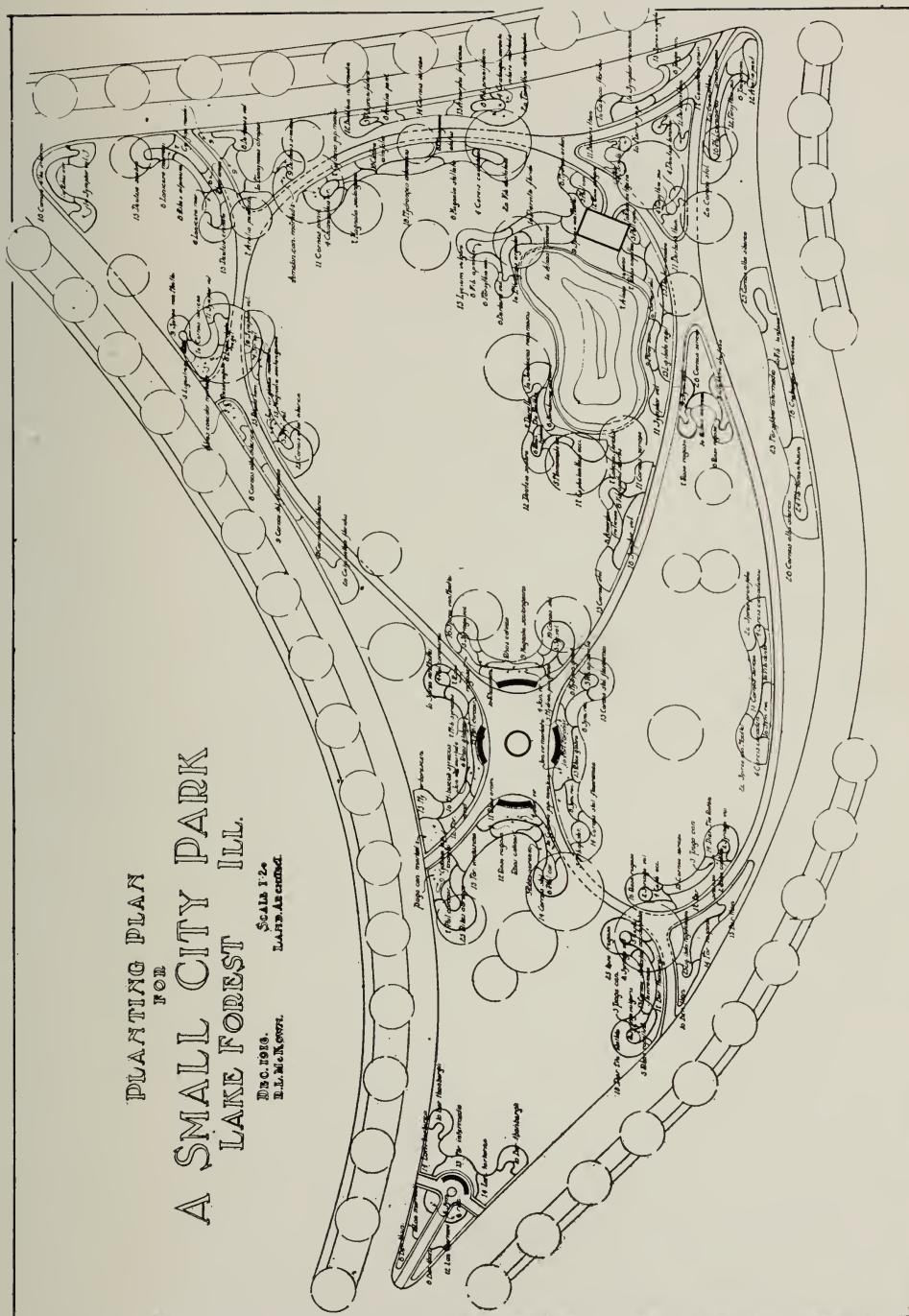
Planting design is a comparatively new thing to the layman, and for this reason, planting plans are sometimes hard to explain. It is the one means of expression which is strictly the province of the landscape gardener—plants are to him what colors are to the landscape painter, and with them he must accomplish his aims.

It is necessary, therefore, to differentiate in the use to which planting may be put in the various problems which confront the landscape man. Park planting offers an opportunity to paint in broad sweeps of color—it may be compared to oil paintings. To get the best effect of an oil painting, one must stand away from the picture—so with park planting. Plants of heavier texture are planted in greater masses and less attention is given to each particular plant, for in park planting, as in oil painting, it is the general effect of the whole for which we are striving and not for each small detail.

In the park planting plan here reproduced, it will be seen that the designer has followed these cardinal points above outlined, and has secured a delightful atmosphere of informality without loss of dignity to the scheme.

PLANTING PLAN
FOR
A SMALL CITY PARK
LAKE FOREST ILL.

Dec. 1910.
D.L. McKEEVER.
Scallop
LARIBA. As cut off.



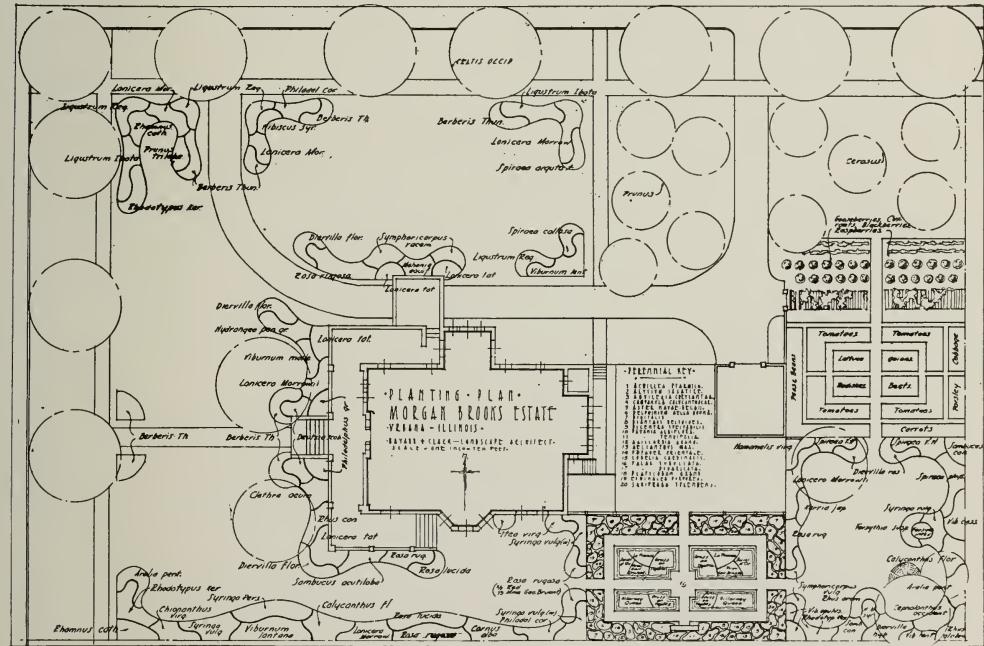
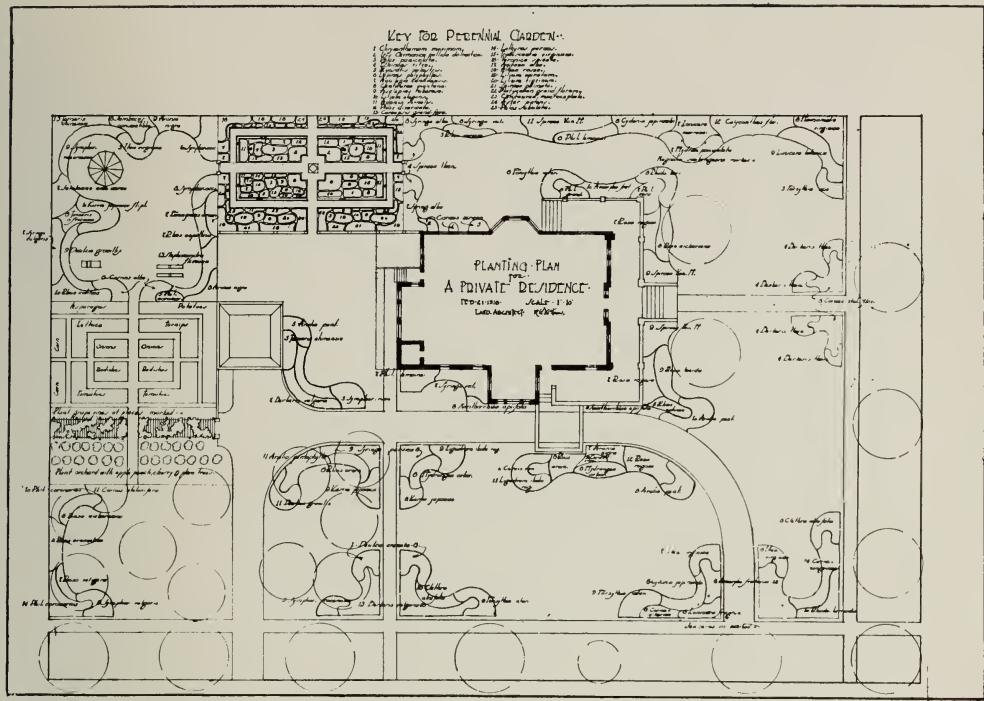
Planting Design

R. L. McKOWN
B. H. CLARK

PRIVATE PLACES

Small private places have no large open areas from which to view masses of plant material, and consequently planting which will bear close inspection must be used. Some provision may well be made in this type of planting for a winter effect, so that all interest in the planting may not die out with the passing of the flowering season, and the place then appear bare and ugly. Another important factor in the planting of small home grounds is the preservation of a proper sky-line. The keeping of planting in scale is a problem which is often neglected by the amateur for it is easy to forget that shrubs, though small when planted, will soon grow much higher and screen out views that are desirable.

In these planting designs of small private places, the shrub lines have been used to define lawn areas, and soften the hard lines of architecture, thus forming a transition between the house, the lawn, and the street. A perennial garden for summer interest has been provided in both cases, and the planting has been selected with a view to providing an interest in the scheme during the winter month as well as the summer.



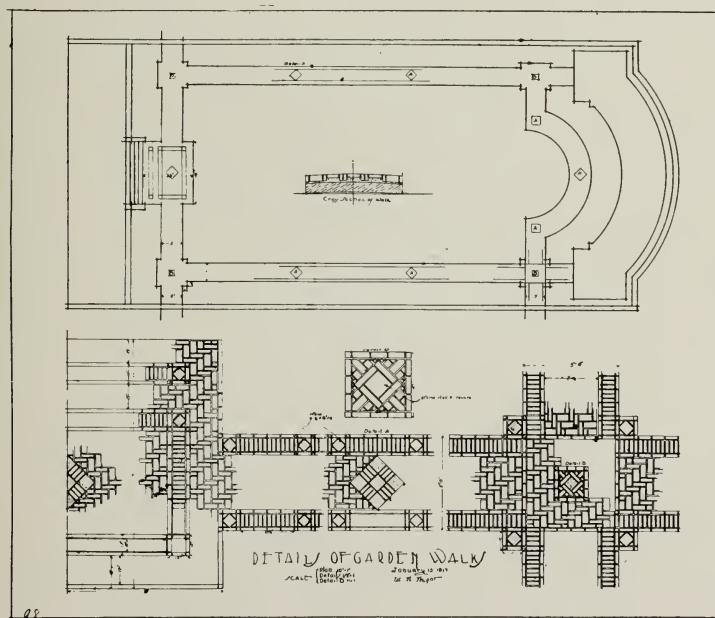
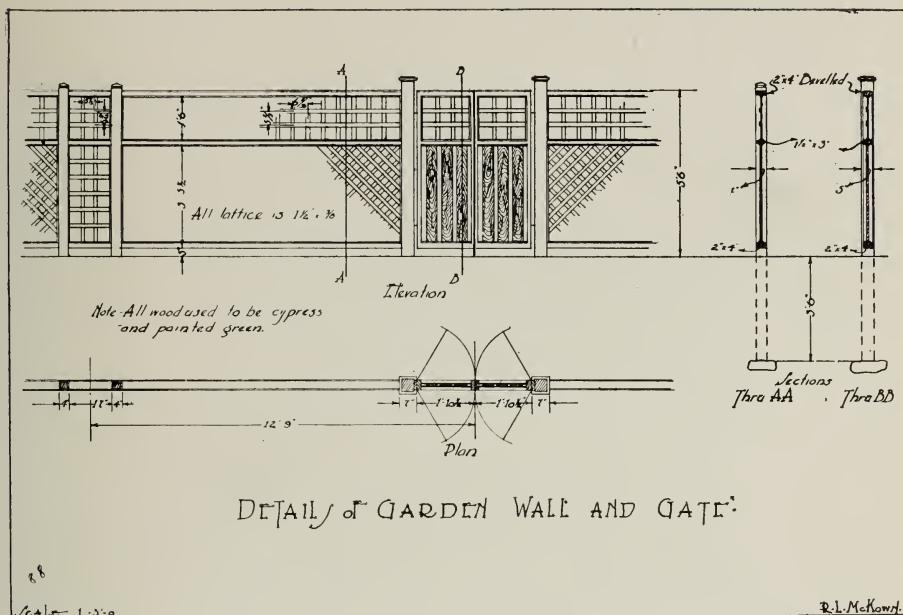
Planting Plans for Private Places

R. L. MCKOWN
B. H. CLARK

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MILDRED W. WRIGHT

GARDEN DETAILS

The design and preparation of working drawings of garden details is one of the smaller, yet very important divisions of garden design. It has been said that the character of a garden is expressed by its details, and that the prime issue in garden design is to express individuality and character. Of course in the preliminary sketch, the details are merely located with respect to their best position and use in the design, but the final detailed drawing is very complete in its specifications, so complete, in fact, that the contractor can easily understand at a glance what is required of him and carry out the construction accordingly. As will be seen from the detail plates, a plan, elevation, and section are required. The principles of harmony, beauty of line, proportion, and "eternal fitness", emphasized in architectural construction are striven for in the designing of garden details.



Details of Gate and Fence
Detail of Brick Walk

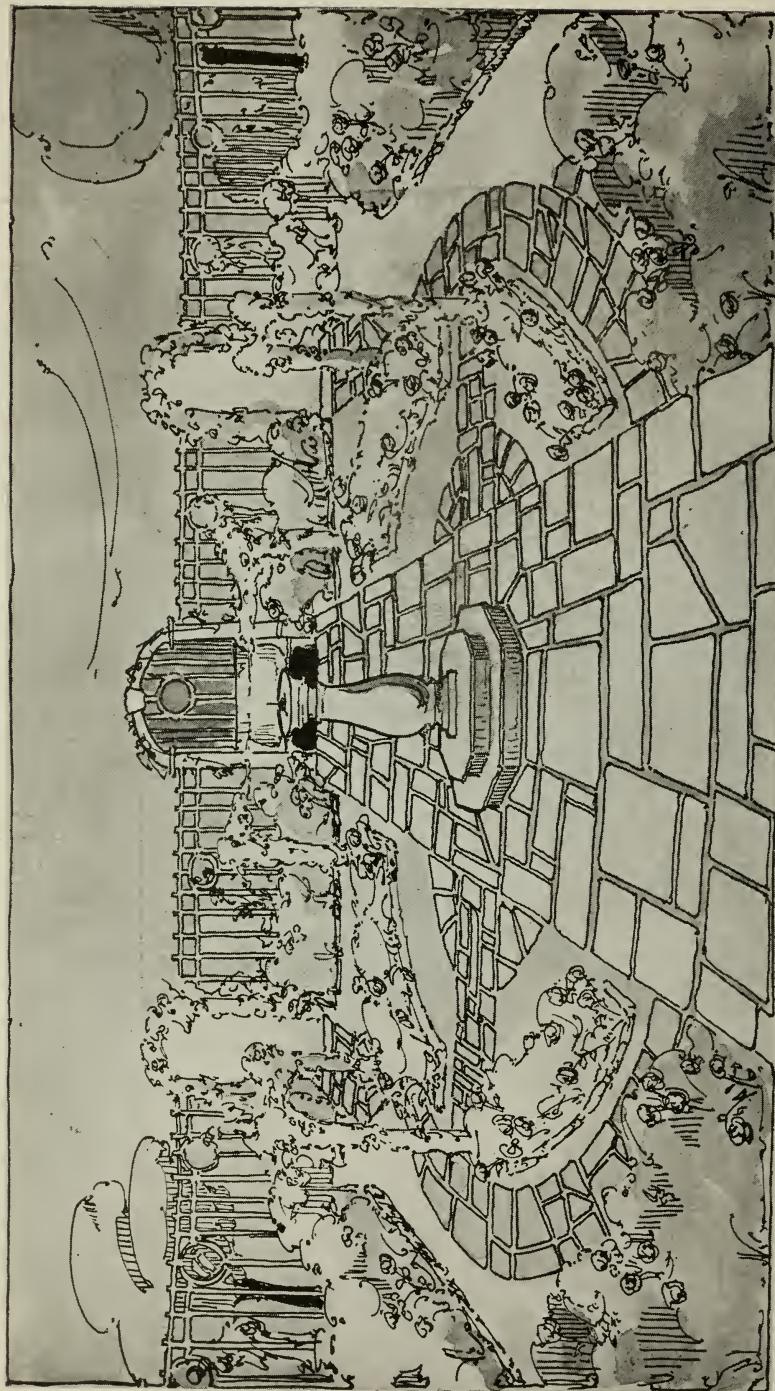
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FREELAND

The importance of training in freehand drawing for the landscape gardener cannot be overly emphasized. All the fundamentals of composition, technique, and design, spring indirectly from the requisites of freehand drawing. Dream gardens may sound well, but a sketch in black and white is more effective. Then, too, the hand of the designer must be able to follow flowing curves for entrance drives, shrub borders, etc., since all informality is given a "free hand". The landscape gardener is a practical artist dealing with Nature's materials in the making of his picture, but the preliminary idea conceived in his mind and reproduced on paper, will reflect in a material sense his training along this line of study.



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The Rose Garden

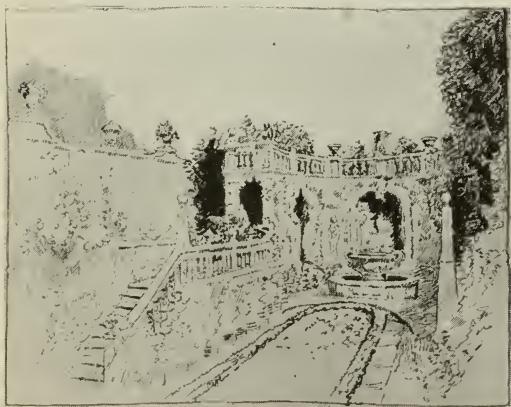
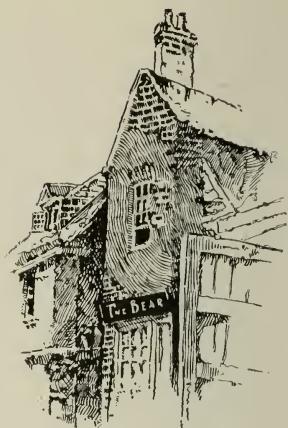
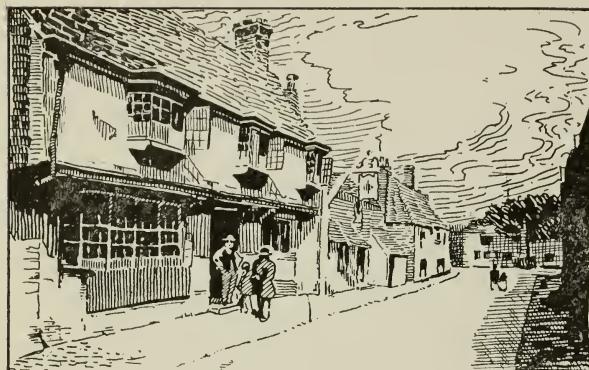
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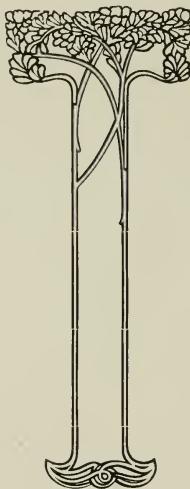
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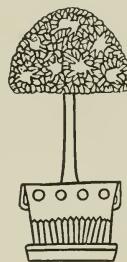
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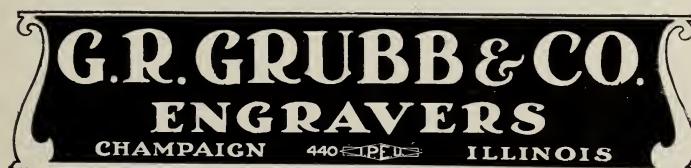


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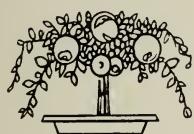
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